DEAGON & PETERSON, PUBLISHEES

NO. 132 SOUTH TRIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE SUNSET LAND.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Oh, dimly through the mists of years That roll their dreary waves between, The gorgeous Sunset Land appears, Arrayed in hues of fadeless green. And from that far-off sunny clime, Old half-forgotten songs arise, And stealing o'er the waves of Time The sweetly lingering music dies.

As some bright island of the sea, Forever blooming-ever fair; The' cold, dark billows round it be, Eternal sunshine hovers there. Thus o'er the silent sea of years, Our eager, longing looks are cast, Where robed in fadeless Spring appears The sunlit Aden of the Past.

There Memory weaves her garlands green Beside the lone, hope-haunted shore; And musing 'mid the Areadian scene, Twines flowers that bloom for us no more. Oh! hallowed clime! blest Land of Love! Sweet Paradise of early dreams ! Still through thy vales may fancy rove, Still back beneath thine evening beams.

And there they dwell-those cherished ones With snow-white brows and waving hair; I see them now-I hear their tones Of sweetness sigh along the air. Hark! how their silvery voices ring In cadence with the wind's low sigh : Not sweeter is the wind-harp's string That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hands-As by the mirage lifted high, That clime in all its beauty stands Against the forehead of the sky. With wreathed brows-with laugh and song-With tender looks-hand clasped in hand-They move along, that love-linked throng-Within the haunted Sunset Land. Burlington, Ky. LEWIS W. WEBB.

Original Novelet.

FOUR IN HAND:

THE BEQUEST.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of

Leaving his borses in the care of his servant, and breaking through the curious and officious crowd, Philip bore alone the injured girl to his own house. Even there he jealously refused all assistance, carried her in his arms to a chamber, and laid her on a couch. Then, after dispatcking a servant for a surgeon, he summoned his housekeeper, and directed her to assist him in arousing the sufferer from her deathly swoon The woman looked a good deal shocked, and somewhat disgusted, but after a moment's hesitation, she proceeded to bathe the white face and bruised head of the girl, while Philip knelt by her side, chafing her hands, staunching with papkins a cruel wound in her breast, and calling her by a hundred melodious Italian names, and sweet, endearing diminutives. Mrs. Renshaw, the housekeeper, a bigoted woman. who might have belonged to the flock of "the Shepherd," or the sisterhood of Chadband, and is now, it may be, warming her benumbed piety and zeal, at the "reventy times heated" furnace of Spurgeonism-did not understand Italian, but she had a boly horrer of it, as the tongue of "the scarlet woman," and she knew those words to be love names, and coarsely interpreted, according to a coarse nature, the pitying, remoreeful tenderness with which they were uttered. So she was hardly surprised when, at length, the young girl revived from her swoon, to see her smile and weep at beholding Mr. Coniston at her side-even lifting his hand and kissing it with faint lips.

"Ah, Violetta, my poor child," said Philip, in Italian, "why and how came you here!-Did I not tell you that I would come for

"Ah, signere, I came to find you-I sung my way to you-I could not wait for you. I was dying of grief and loneliness. Pardon me !"

"But your grandfather-did you leave him?" "Alas! he is dead, signore! I was alone in the world-so I came to you-amico mio!"

"And I have killed you!" "Ah, no I did it myself. I was mad with the joy of seeing you-the fear of losing you again in this great dreary city. But it is so

send me away from you, till I go there !" "No, no, my poor child! God forsake me if I foranke thee now!" exclaimed Philip, fervently, sealing the vow by pressing his lips upon

the cold, colorless hand he held At this moment, the surgeon was announced Philip rose, and assuring Viole ta that he would remain within call during she examination and the dressing of her wounds, returned to his

The story of Violetta Castelli were a romance in itself, and can be attle more than hinted at more of tender regret than he had anticipated, here. Phil met her at Como, where the last but he was painfully surprised at the wild summer itter's stay in Italy was spent. She burst of grief which overwhelmed her, at the

was the granddaughter of a musician, who oc- last. He could not get her sobs out of his cars. cupied apartments on the fifth floor of his hotel, and who became known to Philip as an intell get; valet de place, and the owner of the little boat which he hired for tis excursions having thoughtlessly awakened feelings so in-

It was impossible to know Giovanni Castelli granddaugeter, Violetta, for this fond old heart talent.

Philip, who had caught an occasional glimpse of her sairy little figure, flitting up and down the dark stairway of the botel, remarked to her head

"Ah, yes, eignore; it is uke one of the heads of Raffaello-is it not? But acellenga should wonderful child !"

A mere child she was always to the old san, and when Philip came to know her, it was but as a child that he regarded her-a child of genius and love, beautiful, sensitive, sympathetic, and dependent. She interested and delighted him by her childlike purry and simplicity. She seemed to him a building woman-flower, exquisitely dainty and delicate, with just human blood enough for a faint bloom-human weakness enough to cling to and lean upon a loving human support. Her sweet singing, when he came to hear it daily, charmed the demons of pride and discontent, resentments and regrets, out of his heart, and made him a nobler and a happier man. In all their excursions upon the lake, and along the shore, in search of the piewith almost his old ardor.) Violetta accompadreamy and silvery, pure from even the prophecy of passion, itself the mornlight of music. floated over the water.

Philip was one night surprised to hear her sing an air from Bellini, with all its most elabo-

rate operatic adornments. "Why, Violetta, child, where did you learn

that ?" he asked. "Ah, signore, it is very easy—see you, it is only mimicry. Excellenza knows that Madame Pasta-the great Pasta-lives on the lake, in a little paradise which she has crested with her divine voice. One may know her villa by the multitude of roses that grow there, and the multitude of nightingales that sing there."

"Attracted by her singing ?" "Without doubt, excellenza-the roses to listen and the nightingales to learn. Well, of summer nights, we take our boat, my grandfather and I and row up the lake, and stee along very quietly, and glide under the roses that hang over her garden wall, and wait and listen, and presently we hear it, the divine voice, come gushing out of the windows, and flooding all the sweet, still air with music, so sparkling, so bounteous, so delicious that not a nightingale thinks to open her throat, and the little birds cannot sleep in their nests for delight; the waves seem to rest in a trance of joy, and the roses to empty their hearts of fragrant applause and tremble up against one another n ecstacy, dropping tears of dew. As for me I listen so hard that I scarcely breathe-I drink in her notes, and when I get home I try to repeat them. That is all.

"And you succeed admirably, my Violetta." replied Philip; "I brought letters to Madame Pasta, and know her well. She is a good woman, as well as a great singer. I will tell her of you, and she shall hear you sing, if you

"Oh, excellenge is very kind, but I would never dare to open my lips before her, for fear she would know the trills I have stolen from her, and be angry with me."

But her zealous friend soon laughed away her childish objections, and, a few days after, presenied her, by permission, to the ex-queen of

Madame was very gracious and kind-praised Violetta's beauty to Philip, in a stage-aside, which had the effect of adding the charm of a blush to the pale, Psyche-like face of the young girl, and then, seating herself at the piano, requested (a queenly request, which is a double command,) the pleasure of accompanying la Signorina. In her confusion, Violetta chose one of Pasta's own favorite airs, from Semiramide, but the great prima donna only smiled graciously, saying.

"Ah, well, allons, courage, my child !"

Violetts at first shook out her plaintive, timid notes, as though singing on pain of death but she gathered inspiration as she went on. and acquitted herself so well at last, that Pasta applauded her heartily, saying that she would make a charming singer, with the right instruc-

"Your voice is heavenly," she said, "but it needs some earthly training. Saint Cecilia herself would need a world of teaching before she could sing Rossini. I would like to matter-only don't go away from me-don't give you a few lessons, and if you will come to me once a week, I will sing with you."

With true Italian grace and ardor, Violette knelt by the great singer, and pressed a grateful kiss upon her still beautiful hand.

A short time after this event, Philip left Como, for the South, promising to return in a year's time to arrange some plan for the thorough musical education of Violetta Castelli. whom he had resolved to adopt not for her sake alone, but for the love of art-to give to the lyric drama a marvel of beauty and song.

Philip parted from his lovely protégée with

he could not hide himself from the sight of her tearful, deepairing face, through all that journey to Rome. He was conscience stricken for tense in her sensitive young heart. "But it will soon be over-that summer-rain of long without knowing comething about his tears," he consoled himself by raying "The more violent, the more evanescent the emotion. was full of her beauty, her goodness and her Violetta is a child, and an Italian-so co raggio!"

But Philip had mietaken her. She loved her generous English friend with the devotion, if not with the passion of mature womanhood. the old man upon the singular classic beauty of and her child's heart was as constant as it was

Philip wrote to her once, from Rome, telling her that he should probably accompany his mobear her voice! It is ravishing, and she makes ther to London in the spring, and repeating of the guitar something divine. Ah, she is a his promise to return to Como the year following. He counselled her to be diligent in the preliminary studies of her art, under the excellent tuition of her grandfather, a musicism of the good old school, now almost forgottenand above all, to improve to the utmest, her rare privilege of singing with Mademe Pasta. Think what a luxury is yours," he said, merely to hear once every week, that wondrous voice on which the world hung to long and which it is still heart sick for."

The letter concluded with expressions of taithful interest and affection, and pledges of fraternal aid and protection.

The remainder of the poor girl's story is al ready known to the reader-how, on the death of her sole relative, finding herself homeless and friendless, (for she could not tax the kindturesque, (for Philip had fallen to sketching ness of Midame Pasta,) she left Como, guitar in hard, to sing her way to England-how like nied her grandfather, and every moonlight night the Saracen Maid of Gilbert & Becket, she she sat in the boat with them, and her voice, wandered for many weary days through the streets of London, seeking the beloved, and how she found him at last.

CHAPTER XI.

CYPRESS AND ROSES.

Philip Coniston remained alone in his library, sitting quite motionless, with his face buried in his hands, but his heart busy with tender, remorseful memories, till the entrance of the surgeon, coming to report on his case. Philip sprang up to meet him, questioning him eageris, yet fearfully respecting the patient. The doctor shook his head.

"It is a bad case-quite hopeless, I fear," was the reply. "The poor girl has sustained such severe internal injuries that recovery night."

firmation of his worst fears. Again his face was bowed upon his hands, and tears, which took nothing from, but testified to his manhood, stole through his fingers. After a few words of cool, philosophic, materialistic condolence, which fell like ice-drops upon the tortured heart of the subject, the surgeon added.

"While the young girl lives, your family physician had better take charge of her; though, in fact, no medical treatment can be of much avail, except to palliate suffering. Opiates might relieve her of pain, and lull her into the sternal sleep, let her down softly into the lap of Nature, as it were."

"Lift her up gently into the arms of Di-Love." said Philip reverently.

"Ah, well, as you will, my dear ar," replied the philosopher, with sublime complaisance I must now bid you good-morning-tracking that we may next meet under circum-all

Immediately on surgeon's departure, Philip series emessenger for Dector Abbeville, are uncle's old physician, whose tenderness toward real sufferers, in especial the young and poor, was known to equal his brusque treatment of these afflicted by fashionable and imaginary ailments.

Just as Mr. Coniston was about to return to the bedside of the sweet sufferer with whose death wounds his own heart was sore, Mrs. Renshaw, in rusting robes of demi-mourning, sailed into the room, like a heavy grist cloud, portentous of saintly ire.

"Msy I speak with you, Mr. Coniston?" she asked, with a grim deliberateness of tone, which would have struck him at any other time, but which he did not notice at this moment of painful absorption.

"Certainly, pray be seated, madame," he said, courteously, and added, "How is the poor child ?"

"She seems easy-as though in a doze," was the brief reply. "This is a very unpleasant circumstance

sir, and a very extraordinary circumstance. must say," added the dame, with severe em phasis. "It is one which you cannot regret a thou-

sandth part as much as I," replied Philip, with a heavy sigh "No, of course not-as I have not to re-

proach myself for it." "Mrs. Renshaw, you exceed somewhat your privilege," said Philip, with some impatience. "As your housekeeper, I may-but not as an mmortal Christian woman, Mr. Coniston."

Philip was not disposed to dispute this sort of Pichwickian privilege, and allowed her to proceed

"The surgeon thinks that this-this Italian giri cancot get well." "I know it." "He says that while she does live, she must me to England"

have constant care and 'very tender pursing.'"

to give her." Not from me, Mr. Coniston. "Not from you! Why, may I sak !"

"Why ?" repeated Mrs. Recahaw, bridling up with virtuous indignation and bristling all over with slarmed respectability,-" Because, sir, I am a lone woman, with a reputation to preserve :- because I am hopest and respect of the surgeon. All that can be done for ber, able, and will not demean myself to serve such is to alleviate her sufferings, by the adminisas ste. I know that young men will have their follies, but there is reason in everything, Mr. Coniston, and it's plain to me that you should not have brought her bere-if she did folloyou all the way from Italy, and if your horses did trample on her. Is there not the hospital always ready !- and a very comfortable place it is. 'The way of the transgressor is hard.' and in my opinion, it is flying in the face of Providence to make so much of such creatures

"Leave the room, woman!" cried Philip, starting up indignantly. "You insult me, and cruelly wrong that innocent, dyir g child Leave the room, I say, and do not show your cursed pheriesical face in these apartments again. From this cay, consider yourself discharged from my service."

Mrs. Ren:haw retreated towards the door. but with an affectation of servility, returned,

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Coniston, but here is a letter, which the surgeon found in the girl's beeom, slong with her papieh crucifix. Per haps you know the hand-writing," and having shot her Porthian arrow, the virtuousest of housekeepers withdraw.

Philip looked at the letter. It was the one he had written Violetta, from Rome. It enclosed a few withered violets, which he remembered having given her, for her name's sake, on the cay when she first accompanied her grandfather and him, on the lake. They were still fragant of Italy and the past-fading out swedness only. But the letter was stained withtears. It bore a yet darker and more recent tain-a drop of blood. With a shudder and . moan of bitter pain, Philip hastily folded up the letter and thrust it away into his writing-esk, which stood before him. As he did so, . thought seemed to strike him. He searched amid his papers till he found a small package, carefully sealed. He tore it open, removed fold after fold, of delicate paper, and her—ab who had been so kind to not -came at last to a rose,—a red rose, dry and tiful ided her to the love of the Madonna withered. He looked at it a moment sadly, as cone spoke thus, she looked from Vesta to though loth to part with it, then wrapping it lilip, and from Philip to Vesta. It was in a single envelope, he seized a sheet of paper strange, but as she did this, each remembered and wrote thus :-

re ognize the rose herein enclosed? 1 It withered quite out of your remembre, years was plucked for you, one Christin promisesgo, and given by you to me, & promise that should I ever wish sughi send back the rose nest need of you, and y request, if in your -you would granke. Now, I dare claim power-or come agh we were but children that promise we have grown as strangers then, and the since, I dare to claim it. I have to ore and ediste need of a friend-a woman. esrnest, is far away-I have no sister, and My P uson you. Come to me at once! I will I splain all when I see you. Trust to my honor. I know that it is a great thing that I ask of you but you have, or once had a great heart, and something tells me that I can count upon it PHILIP CONISTON." to the utmost.

Hastily enclosing the rose in this note, he

esled and despatched it without delay. Within twenty minutes after this, Philip was summoned from Violetta's bedside, by the anneupcement that Miss Lancaster was waiting below, to see him. Leaving the sufferer in the care of Dr. Abbeville, who had just arrived be descended to the library, emotions of joy and sorrow contending for the mastery in his beart.

The cousins met with outward calm and perfact kindliness.

"You have sent for me, and I am here There was no resisting that talisman," said Vosta, with an attempt at playfuiness, " now will it please you to explain this mysterious

aemmons?" "At o ce -I met you this morning, as I was returning from my drive." " Yes."

"Perhaps you observed after reaching your door, a crowd collected near where you

passed me." "I did, and supposed that some trifling accident and happened."

"I was the cause of that accident-but it was not trifling. A poor girl was thrown down by my leaders, and fatally injured." "Good Heaven! could it have been that

beautiful little street-singer I noticed as I rode

"Yes, it was she !"

"How sad! She sung under my window only last night. I never heard so sweet and porro ful a voice. It was enough to break one's heart. I had a strange desire to take her in, and care for her,-but I resisted it, as we are too apt to resist s.ch divine monitions. Her face hausted me for hours after, and met me almost as a reproach this morning. Can you tell me anything of her?'

"Yes, when I rescued her from the feet of my horses, I found that she was a child whom I had known in Isaly, of whom I was very fond, and who, without my knowledge, had followed

Vosta gave a slight start, and looked search-

cousin. Apparently satisfied by the scrutiny,

"You brought her home ?"

"Of course. She is now here. She had rompt surgicel attendance, but was proounced past help, or hope. Dr. Abbeville is now with her, but his looks confirm the opinion tration of sedatives, and by tender and careful nursing A woman's hand is needed to minieter to her gently and soothingly-a woman's voice to speak comfort to her. I at first confided her to the Christian charities and mater nal instincts of my housekeeper, who is, I believe one of the 'mothers in Israel,' but in a fit of outrageous virtue, she threw up her office al- saidmost immediately. I would not subject myself to a second indignity, by calling upon any of the housemaids—so in my perplexity, I turned to you. Will you attend upon this poor, dying giri? I think she will not keep you long, and believe me, she is worthy of your loving ministrations, for she is an innocent child, with the soul of an angel."

"Willingly I accept the charge, Mr. Coniston-whether the time be long, or short and whether the poor girl be all she looks, and you think her-a little wandering Ssint Cecella, or only a beautiful sinner."

So it was that the proud and high born Vesta Lancaster became the nurse of Violetta Cas- tions or gessip before your oyes." telli, the Italian street-singer, and was honored. Oh. as for that, I have for the last few side of the young girl taroughout the night cepting only the time when the Romar for was with her, administering the las'

the dying. Violetta seemed to suffer pobe awoke quite peacefully for some brious, but was just at dawn, and seemed athed with much evidently sinking fast, se her in his arms, difficulty, and Philip eastern window. She while Vesta openang-she said so, and was knew that she wishe slid her small hand into not contradicted in his clasp like a chilled Philip's-it with faint life. She blessed him bird, flut had some for her, and all he had for all to do attreating him not to repreach meet for death. It was well—best for quite another death bed, and a beloved old an, who had looked at them so, just so.

As the morning light and warmth eams in at the open window, Violetta went away. Her last look was for Philip, her last breath took a sound like his name; -and when the eyes do you remember that, toyou, or have ear- grew dim, and the lips still, he was conscious of a faint thrill in the hand clasped in his. It was as though her loving, child-like spirit reached backward from the strange, new life to which it had attained, and clung to him

Philip laid that beautiful head reverenty upon the pillow, and tenderly closed the soft. dark eyes. He then stood for some moments, gazing on the face of the dead-sorrowful, remorseful, forgetful of all the world-yet feeling within his heart a strange, sweet gush of holy human sympathies, a gracious ia-flowing of divine love upon the barren and waste places of his soul. In that brief time, rebellious grief and vain regrets resolved themselves into childlike submission, fruitful penitence, consecration.

Vesta Lancaster with her own hands dressed Violetta for the grave. She plaited the long dark hair in a noble coronal around that beau tiful head, and crossed the small hands meekly on the still breast. With peculiar poetic feeling, she brought from her conservatory only flowers of the South to strew upon the coffinoillow-violets whose clear, soft blue seemed the remembrance of Italian skies, jasmines and prange blossoms, fragrant with the sighs of

When all was done, and she had returned to her home, her earriage followed that of Philip in the little funeral procession.

Vicietta was laid to rest in a shady, suburban grave-yard, and a cross, inscribed simply with bor name, placed above her. On that cross hung always a fresh votive wreath, and soon the grave was quite covered with violets. So if her name shall ever be effaced from the stene, or be overgrown with moss, it will still appear | it might." on' the ground, written many times, in bloom and fragrance, and renewed every summer. To one who often liegers by that grave, it seems that her voice, which was of so pure and she added-"yet, if my Coasin Philip willow cerulean a quality, has translated itself into those violets,-and that the love and inaccency of her heart yet breathe out of her dast is their perfume.

On the evening of the day succeeding Vio etta's funeral, Philip Coniston made his first visit to Vesta Lancaster. He was shown into the library, an elegant room, furnished with exquisite feminise and artistic taste. While waiting his cousin, his eye, in glancing around him, fell on a landscope that occupied a place of honor over the mantel. It was one of his exhibited pictures. The other he afterwards saw in Vesta's own little studio. The sight of or manhood; and after men anxious thought, and the unknown patron,—but he knew not whether the solution gave him most pleasure, or believed that it would sensit you, physically charrin; most pride or allowed that it would sensit you, physically shagrin; most pride, or shame. He had been at least, and it has benefitted you, in spite of

"And that she shall have. It is little indeed | ingly into the pale and troubled face of her | so concelled, blind, stupid, and unthanhful Some and thoughts and bitter regrets it suggested. It was full of faults, he could see them now-but it was pant d in the glow and capture of young ambition, at a assess when his life had at least, the dignity of a purpose and the grace of an en husisam.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1891

WHOLE NUMBER ISSUED, 1994.

"It is the ghoe of my ars, be said. When Verta entered, she saw at a glance what had orgaged his attoution and binahed at the discovery of ber little ectet, but said no-

After the usual greetings had been exchanged, and the cousins were seated, Vesta on a sofa, and her visitor in a chair in front of her. in a voice which would have been cold, but for a quiver of sadness running through it, Philip

"Cannot M'se Lancaster divine why I he dore myse'f the honor to wait upon her evening ?"

"I am afraid you have come to the my Christian offices toward the Castion, offices which word hardly have or you. I had I saked, or expected did, stadiy for His would have done the lift a dear frond and sake, if not for the s, with a shad of genkineman," replied No. tle reproach in biled.

Philip's for "I sid not come to thank yes "No," band noble act-nay, to deprecafor that ! was brave and proved that you tion, and in a thorread-in yes above, the are orld, and with no fear of its misrepre-

by her office. She and Pailip remained by Pyears lived so much by, and after myself, that the world has grown tired of wondering at and commenting upon my eccentricities-of marking my out-goirgs and in-comings. I am freer than most of my sex, thank Heaven! It was a necessity of my nature to be so. I am, indeed, delivered from 'the fear of man'-and what is infinitely more, of scomen -But pray tell no, to what I am indebted for the honor of this sait, if not to the old friendship!"

"Perhaps my cousin noticed, that on the day of poor Visicea's death I omitted my usual four-in-hand drin ..

"No :-but now remember, you must have done so, for you rema ed in the house throughout the day."

"Then, if you reflect a ament, you must know that I thereby voluntarily ad deliberate, Uncle Hugh. I now come to resign the to the rightful possessor."

"I will not accept it!" cried Ve ta, warmly. "Then it must pass into the family of Sir Ralph Coniston-into the hands of thes whoknow that I do them no wrong by saying it.) will make a far less noble use of it. In he name whom we both loved. I entrest you to take it."

"And you, Cousin Philip?"

"Oh, have no regrets for me I shill do better and be better, perhaps, without fotone than with it. I will return to my Art thugh she has for me now an austers and slietted countenacce. I will woe her with what itellectual devotion I have to give -with the cargy of a will thoroughly aroused, if not with he inspiration of hope and enthusiasm. For te rest, I will try to look out of myself, into & hearts of others, and above ;-try, in short, t cultivate some human sympathics and divina aspirations. I find that I have been a miserable egotist and a practical atteist tarough all the best years of my youth-that my life has been one of pleasureless dissipation, a prodigal waste of priceless days and golden opportunities. For my own sake, I shall certainly not regret the loss of wealth, but somewhat for my mother, for whose sake alone I ever coveted it. She has grown accustomed to luxuryand yet, I know, she will suffer most on my account. But take all from me, freely-it will be a weight lifted from the energies of body and mind. You will make a better, happier use of this wealth than I have done. It will come to you with no outweighing conditions. It will still leave you free. To me it has been no obedient genii-lt has en laved me. It has made me ridiculous and despicable in the eyes of the

whole world." "You refer to some singular conditions of our uncle's will, I suppose; -but were not those soon to become null and void?"

"Yes. I had almost lived out my term of servitude, when that poor child fell under the hoofs of my horses. As I lifted her e-ushed form in my arms, I swore never again to degrade my manhood by mounting the box, br to let my four in hand farce end then, cost wi

"It was a brave and manly resolution, u all the circumstances," replied Vesta, earnest warmth;-then gravely, almost me to speak plain truth to him, I wt say that I think it was the spirit in whi he received the restricted bequest of his asman, which has caused him all his unhappess."

" How so !"

"Why, you cannot doubt butaat our kind uncle meant it all for your goe It was the result of ne sudden whim-nercak desire to perpetuate his own eccentricit. He saw you ooking pale and bollow-chest as a consumptive—he was told by medicalmen in whom he had confidence, that if you entinced in your absorbed, one-sided art-life, on would not ave to accomplish anything worky of your genius he fixed upon this plan of empulsery exercise,

sreelf. He saw too, that you were shy and sitive, to facildicesness and morbidity, and hoped that the accessity of braving curious ob-servation and gosep, would be for you a schol-ness mouth their inc. It your worship of Art grow cold, do not do to represent him for the desire of your authorism. He saw you disging yourself into the intens, wearing his of the professional artist, without, as he supposed, the needful staring or study. He believed that you would accomplish better, if fewer things, paint more nobly and though fully, without the feverish stimulus of competition and the eager hope of immediate advantage and recognition. He did not, as you well know, require you to abandon Art—he only limited you to the life of an art-student, for five years.

Surely that was not hard! " Nor did he intend that your pride should suffer the slow martyrdom it has undergone .-He wished, and such was his faith in your affection, expected you to remain on your estates, derested to the best interests of your tenantry, and to those plans of general benevolence which he had marked out for you. There you would have had occatant and worthy employment for your best faculties and energies, and there your four-in-band-driving, an event of daily occurrence, must soon have cessed to excite attention or comment. What a life of use, and so of beauty and true dignity might not yours have been! But you were morbid, and I fear a little morose : you would not take kindly to your uties, which were only joys in disguise, but

ust needs go driving over the continent, in I pursuit of pleasure, or distraction. Se in 'y all things, you have defeated the purpose per uncle, and with unbappy magic, conthe pas out of good. Now admit, my cousin. spoken truly, if a little ungra-

has ben h monall-I see it all-the fault which I have takehe unchastened spirit in tuse," replied Pailip,'à forture and misforright," he continued, "Y. "You must be brought me little happineough wealth has pever centented witnest it. C good, I was fearmed the wisdom of Agur's pre,ve bitterly neither poverty nor riches!" I the give me dependent life at Coniston Hall, wint my uncongenial associations and its slighting and imaginary, did harm to my character is most plastic and impressible state. I did assimilate to the natures I came in contact Mr. Hale-Nor I either. with, but seemed to congeal under their influence, till I presented to the world a surface cold and hard and foreign to myself. Success, crowned with happiness, would have speedily melted this away-fortune alone, could notespecially after the heart itself was cold, from the sudden going out of its purest altar-fismes -love and faith. But I will not dwell upon this, to yes, of all women, lest my deferce may seem a reproach, as, God knows, I do not mean it. I will trespass no longer on your kindness. My lawyer shall wait upon wars in the morning, and formally convey to you the property now become your own Accept my adieux. I must go home—I , ould say, to my mother,

"Stay! Codetain him, glowing like a reacting p. breading through the perplexity and sadness Nine Democratic Senators received till the had clouded her face-" stay on moment. Must, then, this fortune be thrust upon me-me so unwilling to accept it at your hander Is there so way in which you can in hosor retain it, now that you see the errors of your part, and can make a nobler use of it than

"Yes, my cousin," said Philip, in a low voice drawing near to her, and fixing his eyes with a wistful, questioning look upon her face -"jere is a way-one which I have reason to brieve our good uncle had in his mind when he rew up that will. But the conditions mist prove harder to you than even the old one were to me. I dare not name them to yo dearest and best!-I am not worthy to noe them, after the long wrong I have done yar noble nature by my miserable suspicions. minterpretations and resentments. I can ask othing of you but forgiveness."

"Oh, Philip, do not speak of that!" cried Vesta, no longer able to restrain her tears-"I did you wrong, as well, by my wilful pride and harsh judgment. 'I was arrogant, uncharitable, unwomanly. Forgive me, and accept this from me, in the old faith."

Why, what is this? My rose! Do you give it back to me !"

"Yes, I give it back-as I gave it long And the promise with it?-Oh, answer me quickly!"

"And the promise with it," murmured Vests. with a smile of ineffable sweetness.

"On, great, good heart! Oh, Vesta, my cousin, my love, my wife that is to be!" cried Philip, fervently, folding her to his heart. "At last I live-I thank God, I adore!"

-" Where is the rose-our rose-Cousin hilip? We must not lose that."

" Here it is, very safe-trust me .- Ab, Vesta, it not now more than ever, a miracle-rose Christ-rose !- for withered, it yet blooms, and rough it comes the resurrection of my heart. eve and hope and newness of life."

ADVERTISING

as Given many a Good Business; s Saved many a Failing Business : Rescued many a Lost Business: Revived many a Dull Business Hagnlarged many a Small Business; Harreserved many a Large Business Has eated many a New Business; Has tured Success in Every Business

In to of our Western cities, a poet met a frienof his, the other day, from New York. "I a perfectly delighted to see you," said the artis throwing his arm affectionately around his frad's neck; "how long are you going to stay' "I think," said the poet, "that I shall ste as long as my money lasts." "Oh, how badly jeappointed I am!" said the artist, in a tone odeep sadness; " I hoped you seere going to stays day or two."

A shrewd okgentleman once said to his daughter: "Be sur, my dear, you never marry a poor man; but rmember the poorest man in the world is one tha has money, and nothing

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, RATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

all the Contents of THE POST are set up Expressly for it, and it alone. It is not a more Reprint of a Buily Paper.

The terms of THE POST are \$9 a year, if paid in adnoe 63, if not paid in advance. II The Arst year's beeription must always be paid in advance. For 65, IN ADVANCE, one copy is sent three years. We con-

Four Copies, - \$5,00 a year. Right " (and one to getter up of Club.) 10,00 " Thirteen (and one to getter up of Club.) 15.00 "
Twenty (and one to getter up of Club.) 90.00 "
Persons residing in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA e subscription price, as we have to prepay the United

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS .- Any person having sen a money and names for a Club, may add new names t at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their abscriptions to end at the same time those of the main We will supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance When the sum is large, a draft should be procured i mount. Address DEACON & PETERSON, No. 132 South

Third Street, Philadelphia.

REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS.—We cannot be communication. undertake to return rejected communications. If the article is worth preserving, it is generally worth making olean copy of.

UNCLE WOLFE.

In our next, we design commencing a short povelet, entitled "UNCLE WOLFE, A STORY OF THE OLD PARSONAGE," written for THE Post by Mrs. Mary A. Denison.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. In a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. Toombe of Georgia, said :-

We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observation, which have been somewhat extensive, I do not believe to day there is as corrupt a Government under the Heavens as

Feral Senators—I agree to that.

Thegislative department. sion to is a fitting prolude to a brief alluruption in tently developed shameful corof a Committee of Wisconsin. The report the last Legislat-vestigation, appointed by \$800,000 in the bonuhat State, reveals that wankie Railroad were G La Crosse and Milthe authorities of that bated in 1856 among amount in other directions besides a large tribution of the bonds grantegoure the dis States to Wisconsin, worth somthe United lions of dollars, in a manne agree elve mil-La Crosse and Milwaukie Ramond. Ato said of the \$800,000 is said to have 'es districted as follows, Republicans and Docrate and sharing in the plander.

Gov. Bashford (Republican) received Three Republican Senators received Thirty-eight Democratic Assemblymen

received Nineteen Republicans do. do. A Bank Controller (Dem.) received A Lieutenant-Governor (Dem.) received

The above exhibit is confined to the members and State officers. To a moonshine railroad, of which Democratic ex-Governor Barstow was President. \$1,000,000 of the Crosse County bonds was given as its share of the plunder, which was divided out by Barstow and his followers, he receiving \$89,000, his private Secretary \$52,000, the editor of the Madison Argus \$52,000, and so on. To other outside papers (Republican, Democratic and American) there was paid for their influence \$246,000.

The Legislature which unveiled the above corruption, shocked by its enormity, or perhaps sympathising with the guilty, or, it may be, themselves the recipients of further plunder, adjourned without taking any steps to punish the offenders.

But is Wisconsin so much worse than the other States, as to lead us to suppose that their public men are free from taint, while here are so rotten. Ask any one who is intimately acquainted with the general character of the legislative bedies-from Pennsylvania onwards-and see what he will say-or rather what he will not directly say, but indirectly, by hint and shrug, confess. We know that it is generally believed by business men in this city, that nothing can be done at Harrisburg without money-and we have no reason to suppose that the Legislatures and Executive officers of other States. are much better than those of Pennsylvania. As to the causes of this general political corruption, which seems to infect the prominent men of all parties, they lie perhaps a little further below the surface than people generally are in the habit of looking-and probably any one who should have the temerity to seek them out and expose them, would be very apt to estch it on all sides" as a suitable reward for his industry.

Interesting .- A battle between two parties of Indians, Chippewas and Sioux, recently took place in the vicinity of Shakepee, Minnesots. The citizens contemplated the scene from a high bank, which overlooked the bottom across the river, where the conflict took place. Six Indians were killed and a number wounded. The Sioux were the victors, and "four raw soalps were flaunted on a pole, and four chastly heads were paraded as trophies, besides two disfigured trucks." Shakopee, in sight of which this berbarous exhibition took place, is described in the account as "a city of Christians, churches, court-houses, and institutions of learning."

More Corruption .- It seems that the treasury of Tennessee also has been robbed. The Secretary of State is said to be a defaulter in the amount of \$30,000, and T. R. Mosby, a elerk in the Comptroller's office, has been in the habit of appropriating the State bonds deposited as security for the circulation of the have been traced to him.

MORE COMPLICATIONS.—Our projected free ties with New Grands and Mourege, which, it was thought, were almost as good at ratified, have been completely sipped, it is said, by a French agent who rejoices in the name of M. B-lly. This gent'euran, it seems, who declares timeelf a mere unefficial agent of certain French parties, has undone in a few brief weeks what it required the American envoys no small offort to accomplish. The inference is, of course, that M Belly (who, perhaps, we ought to call M. Stomach,) is really an agent of Louis Napoleon, who wishes a finger also in this piethough one would think both fingers and hands were full ecough already. Thus a letter writer from the Isthmus says:

A French envoy, M. Belly, has arrived there. with full instructions from Louis Napoleon and has not only overthrown the Cass-Yrisarr treaty, but has already settled the boundary question between Costa Rica and Nicaragus, ir duced these two Republics to units with San Salvador upon a plan of re-organizing the five Jethmus States into the old Central American Republic, under a French Protectorate, called together a Congress of Presidents at Rivas, together a Congress of Presidents at hive, left General Lamar entirely out of the programme, defeated Joe White's agents, and sent them home, tripped Commodore Vauderbilt's them home, tripped Commodore Vauderbilt's man with a peremptory open the Transit Route or leave, offered sixty milhons of france, French money, to open the Transit, and held up to the astonished gaze of the Central Americans a future of glory and power for the nation he is going to form there, that has bewildered them

Here seems to be another complicationalling for the immediate attention of our Gorernment. What with Kansas, the Mormon war, the Filibusters, the Mexican Invasion, the English Aggressions, the affair of the Adristic, and now this fresh crow to pick with Louis Napoleon, our rulers at Washington must have considerable to think about. What a blessing it is that some men are so constituted that they will gladly take all the trouble, vexation and labor of public affairs upon their shoulders, for the sake of being considered, in their day and generation, no little fish, but "tritons among the minnows !"

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS .- There seems to be no doubt that Lord Napier has forwarded a request to the British Admiral of the Gulf Squadron, to omit all further visits to American vessels, until he receives instructions from home. Lord Napier's "request" doubtless will be complied with.

Relative to the report of a man being killed by a shot from a British vessel, off Pensacela. the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Postmaster at Augusts (Gs.), from which place the report came, and was answered by the Postmaster that "he was unable to learn an thing June. further than the rumor."

Late advices from Havana, brought by the I S. mail steamship Cahawba, state that the British officer engaged in the visits to the vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, has been arrested and sent to Jamsies for trial. One

The arrest of the English officer-so onspi cuons in his harding ererations—and wh has been rest to Jamaies, gives general saisfac-tion, and the impression is that we will hear no more of "British aggression."

officer who "visited" the American vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande—the cause be ing, so it is added, "exceeding his instructions 95,000A 20ther report says, "for permitting Captain unlevy, of the American ship Grotto, to dri

from the deck with his marines."

Britas this officer, too, probably, who landed hunt narines upon the island thereabout to an Amengal negroes, just landed there from The landbuilt vessel.

liest indignaof the marines created the liv Consul is repor in Havana, and the British General all sorts to have made the Captainhowever, the Captuapologies therefor, whice, out, on the contrary, eneral has not accepted Madrid. a referred them home

Cahawba, and of visitors pers on board the vana, is, that the course pursua when in Haand the officer at Sagua la Gra the "Styx," the strongest condemuation from . met with and it was generally thought be uperior;

MANY politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are ϵ_i to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy or the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim!

We take the above from an exchange, credit ed to the historian Macaulay. If it be his, E is no great credit to him-for it has been said very often before, and is not worth saying at all. The fact is, that no people can be free for any length of time, till they are fit to use their freedom-any more than a man can live in deep water, who does not know how to swim. He is no "fool" who resolves not to go into water beyond his depth, before he has learned how to keep his head above the surface. A people who are not fit to use their freedom, in the highest sense of tre word, should be entrusted with only that degree of freedom that they are capable of using-just as we send boys to learn to swim where the water is shallow. Neither is it a matter of choics whether we will act thus wisely, or not. The laws of nature are inexorable, and will no more spare a nation that does not know how to govern itself, than the man who cannot swim. It is not what we wish was the fact, but what is the fact, that is the vital matter-for political fact will not give way at the bidding of any mere political theory, however pleasant and comforting it may be.

THE BOGUS LOTTERY BUSINESS - Samuel sean, who a few years since was not worth \$5. has accumulated in the rogus lottery business a fortune of \$500,000. It is said that recent proceedings before the Grand Jury have de-veloped the fact that Ben Wood made \$95,000 in the year 1857 by his lottery.

By the profitableness of the lottery business to the managers, the public may take warning of its upprofitableness to the community. No worthy service is rendered in exchange for the immense amounts obtained by these loctory dealers—they are simply birds of prey, living upon the industry of the silly and ignorant.

HARBOR DEFENCES .- The defences of New York harbor, according to the Journal of Commerce, are very little stronger than they were free banks -\$123,000 are missing, and \$7,000 laware river and bay, it is also said, require the urgent attention of Congress.

Measure, E Lafitte & Co., of Charleston, S. C., recently applied at that port, for "a clearance of their ship Richard Cobden, for the coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking on board African emigrants, in accordance with the United States passenger laws, and returning with the same to a port in the United

The application being submitted to the Se retary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb replies in a long letter, the gist of which is a reference to the law of 1807. Mr. Cobb save :-

The first section of the act of 1807 provides That from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall be lawful to import or bring into the Uni ted States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or peron of color, as a slave, or to be held to service

This law seeks not only to prevent the intro-luction into the United States of slaves from Africa, but any negro, mulatto, or person of co lor, whether introduced as slaves, or to be held to service or labor. Whether or not the wisdom our fatoers foresaw at that early day that efforts would be made under a pretended apprentice system, to renew the slave trade under ther name. I cannot undertake to say ; but the anguage of the law which they have left to ne in the statute book leaves no doubt of the fact that they intended to provide in the most unequivocal manner against the increase of that class of population by immigration from Africa. No one could then have contemplated an object for which African emigrants would be brought to this country, which is not clearly guarded against and forbidden by the law to which I am now referring. It is only neces sary to add, that subsequent acts on the sub-

Mr. Cobb says that of course the idea o Mesers. Lafittee & Co., cannot be to bring in these Africans as free negroes, for that is contrary to the laws of the Southern States generally, to the public sentiment of all the States, and is too "abourd" to need rejutation. Therefore, as he views the proposition as one intended to evade the laws of the country on the subject of African importation, the Collector is instructed to refuse the clearance applied for.

THE MORMONS -The latest intelligence from Utah would seem to indicate that the Mormone had been " playing possum," as many of us supposed; and that it is very well too much credit was not given to the peaceful tenor of the recent advices. The fourth column of

the Utah expedition, under Colonel Morrison. marched on the morning of the 31st. The fifth and sixth columns were in readiness to move, and it was understood that General Harney and staff would take the field about the 10th of

Letters from Nebraska Territory, state that companies of Mormon emigrants, composed nearly entirely of men, well armed, are even now constantly on their way to Utah. One account says that the number that will probably cross the plains this season, will be fully equal to the number of troops in the Utah army. If these accounts be correct, it is singular that the Government does not take some steps in the matter. To allow an enemy to be reinforced, before your very eyes, argues a greater The British officer arrested, and reported to degree of magnanimity than of good policy.

that the advices to the Government also contain a reference to the report that Gov. Cumming has been driven out of Salt Lake Citythough it is thought probable that the report is based simply upon a return of the Governor to Fort Scott; he having expressed an intention when he left (contrary to the advice of Gen. Johnson) to return in a couple of weeks.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS -This body, an ofishoot from the other societies of Friends, appear to be growing in numbers and importance. We learn that at their recent Yearly Meeting at Kennett Square, Chester county, the number in attendance was estimated at five thousand-and though this is probably an exaggeration, a very large number doubtless were present. "Epistles" were received from three otter Yearly Meetings, and from several smaller bodies. The principles of this new society m to be based mainly upon those of the Fr. ds"—certain of them, however, being more warm)y and earnestly urged than by the Friends" proper, while others, of a more formal character (such as the "plain" cut and color of dress, the peculiar form of speech, most entirely discarrow (The Proposesion Friends have no creed of any king, and moral conduct, entirely regardless of doctrine, is man, the basis of the society. Among those in attendance at the recent Yearly Meeting, were Theodore Parker, of Boston, and A. J. Davis, the noted Spiritualist, both of whom addressed the assemblage. There are now, therefore, it would seem, four branches of the society of Friends in existence-the Progressive, the 'Hicksite" (according to the popular parlance, though they reject the name), and the Orthodox, who are divided into two non-corresponding bodies by the Wilbur and Gurney question-

THE PROCEEDINGS IN NEW ORLEANS .- We chronicle in our news columns, the telegraphic announcements of the formation and triumph of a Vigilance Committee in New Orleans.

At the time we write this, the facts are too scanty and uncertain to allow us to judge of the character of the movement. The compromise agreed upon between the

city authorities and the Committee, is stated in the telegraphic report as follows :-

The city officials are to deliver up twenty-five noted ruffians to receive their just deserts at the hands of justice, and five hundred men, from each side, are to be swern in as police-

The Committee is said to be composed of men of all political parties." On the other hand, it is said to be aimed at the present 'American" organization: against whom the charge is made of allowing, if not instigating, robbery and murder, and of deterring quiet citizens from voting, by violence at the polls. The election was to take place on Monday the 7th. Major G. T. Beauregard, the "Independent" candidate for Mayor, appears to be also the cardidate of the Vigilance Committee. He is fifteen years ago. The fortifications of the De- said to be Democratic in his politics, and a brother-in-law of Hon. J. Slidell, U. S Senator from Louisiana

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The following is the character of the bill which Mr. Douglas intreduced into the Senate on the 3rd:

The North-Eastern Boundary Act, for the revival of which Senator Douglas has introduced a bill, puts at the disposal of the President, to be used when necessary to resist the claims of Great Britain, the naval and military forces and the militia of the United States; authorises him to call into service fifty thousand colunteers; and also puts at his disposal ten millions of dollars, with the right to borrow the same, and also, if he deems necessary, to send a special Ambaccador to Great Britain.

The Act is to continue in force for sixty days after the next meeting of Congress. The bill confers the powers in the precise language of the Act of 1839, except that it strikes out the words "boundary" and inserts "visitation and the right of search," with a few other verbal alterations-conferring, in fact, the same power on Mr. Bushausa as was conferred or

We suppose that the "50,000 volunteers would have to be used in an attempt to conquer Cauada-as we see no other point at which Great Britain could be approached offensively, and it does not accord with the genius of our people to wage a defensive war. On the ocean, the immense naval superiority of England would give her an advantage for many years-for a large pavy is not a thing to be built and man-

New Publications.

DISCOURSES, CHARGES, ADDRESSES, PAS TORAL LETTERS, ETC., by ALONZO POTTER, D. D. LL. D. (E. H Butler & Co., Philadelphis.) compose a volume worthy of perusal as the work of a vigorous, direct, cultured and philanthropic mind. In the preface it is stated that the book contains the author's settled opinions upon many topics connected with the interests of the clerical profession, the extension of the Christian Church, and the welfare of sociaty.

QUENTIN DURWARD, by SIR WALTER SCOTT (Ticknor & Fields, Boston,) one of the best of the Waverley novels, all aglow and astir with the fiery spirit and action of the many-passioned and tumultuous feudal age, and making its reader by force of realization, an interested citizen of that time, is here issued as part of the elegant household edition of these ro mances, which we have so often mentioned.

THE MIND UNVEILED, OR A BRIEF HISTORY OF TWENTY-TWO IMBECILE CHILDREN. (U Hunt & Son, Phila.,) is a work relating to the training of idiots at Dr. Parrish's institution at principal office, where the character Germantown, Pa., which we shall give a fuller account of next week, the subject being one of more than ordinary interest and importance.

SPIRITUALISM DENOUNCED .- Quite a cor motion was recently excited among the spiritualists of Plymouth, Mass., by the announce ment of Miss Lizzie Doten, the principal me dium of that place, that she could not consci entiously speak to them again as a medium .-She said that-

She feared she had been laboring under delusion, and as she considered herself respon-sible to God for what her lips uttered, and for the influence which her words exerted upon those who heard her, she was unwilling to be made the medium of any other spirit than her own. If," said she, "the angel Gabriel should stand by my side, and ask me to deliver a message to you from him, I should reply, Ga-briel, speak for yourself! Hereafter I shall only address you in my own natural and con-

scious state. This change in her views was brought about through the influence of a Professor Grimes, who had been delivering a course of lectures in the town on the "phenomena of nerves," and against modern spiritualism.

A DUEL FRUSTRATED.-In the House Representatives, on the 2nd inst. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, denounced a personal statement made by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, as false, when Mr. Hughes called him a liar. Mr. Harris replied, It is false, and you can wear it at your

Mr. Hughes subsequently sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it Through the influence of the friends of both parties the challenge was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanation. Au late to hight an arrangement was made by which the offeneive language was withdrawn by each in the order that it was uttered, and thus the difficulties have been amicably ad-

THE Cincinnati Gazette has discovered that, ome sixty years ago, the Legislature of Georgia sold several millions of acres of the Yazoo lands, for a nominal consideration, to a company of speculators. Every member of the Legislature was given lands-about a thousand acres apiece—by the company. The matter became known, and the next Legislature met at Milledgeville, the seat of government, and burnt the journal and the records of the Legiswas on the public green. The act also was repealed, and the question then arose, before the Supreme Court of the United States, whother the purchases under the grant of the Legislature were valid. The Supreme Court desided in their favor, on the ground that they were innocent parties.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS-TWENTY-ONE PER sons Killed .- Monmouth, Ill., May 31 .-A terrible tornado passed over Eilson, about twelve miles south of this place, last night. Every house was blown down; twenty-one persons were killed, of whom ten were children. The village contained 500 inhabitants, and the report soys that lew escaped more or less injury. The excitement in the vicinity is intense. The track of the tornade was a quar-ter of a mile in width, and it lasted fitteen

The funeral of the killed was attended by a very large number of persons, and the ce nies were of an imposing character.

BUSINESS IN SAVANNAH, GA .- The Savan nsh (Ga.) Georgia: tays that in consequence of duliness in trade, and the want of whelesome speculation in that city, a number of the first coace firms will this year close their business To re-open in other eities.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Transit Route

Possession of England and France !- It is re ported at Washington that England and France have succeeded in obtaining control of the Nicaraguan Transit Route, through the exertions of their respective agents in Central

Two More Vessels Visited.—New York. une 6.- The bark Tanaro, from Havana, and tae brig Abram, from Savonilla, arrived here o-day, were both boarded at sea. The latter by the British steamer Siyx, and the former by Spanish war steamer. The visiting officers were very polite, and no unnecessary detention occurred.

FROM UTAH.-Later news from Fort Leavanworth thows doubt upon the report of Gov. Cumming's expulsion from Sait Lase City. A report, nowever, is brought from the Fort. that Capt. Marcy's supply train had been cut off by the Mormons.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLHANS.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FORMED. SEIZURE OF THE ARSENAL

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.-We are in the midst of a quai revolution. The numerous outrages that have lately occurred, and gone unpunished, have so excited the of zens that a large number of them met together lately, and organized a Vigilance Committee, similar to that which was formed in San Francisco a year Last night, this Committee, which includes

many influential citizens, held a very large meeting, and, being in strong force, took possession of the Arsenal in Jackson Square, and of the The morning papers to-day contain a call from their Executive Committee, urging all law and

order men in the city to join them, and announcing that it is their determination to carry out their measures of reform. At seven o'clock this morning cannon were loaded and placed at various points about the Areenal, and two hundred armed men were

laced on guard. No collision has occurred between the forces of the Committee and the regular City and State authorities; but, for the time, the latter seem to be totally powerless. The excitement everywhere is intense, and business is in a great

NEW ORLEANS, Jure 3, 10 o'clock, A. M .-The following appeared this morning:
"The citizens of New Orieans, after years of

disorder, outrage, and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwitting either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affection cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the areenal and buildings in Jackson Square, and have esta-blished there the head-quarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-ab.ding citizens, to restore public order, to abste crime, and expel or pusish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assas sine as the arm of the law has, either from the intidelity of its public servants, or the ineffi-

For the present the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded, the Mayor and the Recorders, we understand, yielding up the power they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the

protection of property.

And the Viguance Committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crime, without heat, prejudice,

or political bias.
"All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well-ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the movement will be explained and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far. All will continue noiselessly, dispassionately, and just-ly. But the ruffians who have eyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well disposed, must leave or perish. Bo the people

have determined! "(Signed,) Vox Populi! Vox DKI!!" The True Delta extra says that seven to eight hundred men are under arms, and now, at ten o'clock, several arrests have been made. It is reported that opposition will be made,

in which case a severe battle is certain. Volunteers are still crowsing in.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3-11 o'clock.—Gen. Tracy's division of military has been ordered the Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3-114 o'clock .- The Common Council is now in secret session and considerable confusion exists among them. There is also great excitement in the street.

The Council had taken possession of the First District Armory, in which, it is said, there are but ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More a rresta have been made.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 .- 1 o'clock P. M .-The Mayor and City Council have gone to the Vigilance Committee s head quarters to read the riot act. Two companies of militia are engaged in

making cartridges.

The Vigilance Committee have established signals of three guns fired from the arser al. All supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal to resist attacks. Barricades of Cotton Bales Preparing.

The Vigilance Committee continues to maintain ts supremacy, but no fight has yet occurred.-Cotton bales have been supplied, and the streets torn up for the formation of barricades. Tre forces of the city authorities are an unarmed rabble, without organization or head .-The Mayor has issued orders to take possession of arms wherever they could be found, and act-

NEW ORLEANS. June 3-8 o'clock, P. M .-

ing on this order, the rabble broke open and seized the weapons in Kitteidge's atore.
It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow. Bands of armed men are promenading the streets, and all the stores were closed this

The forces of the Vigilance Committee are under command of Mejor J. K. Duncan, late of the United States Army, and are well organized and drilled. A crisis is expected to-The city papers are divided in opinion, the

Picayune and Crescent being in favor of the city, and the True Delta and Delta in favor of the Vigilance Committee, while the rest are pentral The Vigilance Committee is supported by all

the respectable citizens, and the municipal authorities must succumb. 10 o'clock -A fight is expected during the night. There is an immense gathering around the head-quart ers of the Vigilance Committee

NEW ORLEANS, June 4, Evening.—The com-promise has been effected, and the Mayor has esigned the municipal authority into the hands of the Vigilance Committee.

The crowd has withdrawn from Canal street,

and the city is gradually being restored to A special police force of one thousand men is eing organized by the Vigilance Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER .- Another Descent on Nicaragua - Three Thousand Men o Invest the San Juan River - A private despatch from New Orieans informs us that the Steamship Company, chartered by the Alsbama Legislature, will run the first boat from Mobile to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on the 25th of this month,—when Gen. Walker, with a strong vanguard and staff, with proper appointments of all kinds, will proceed to invest the San Juan River. He will be followed, as soon as practicable, by detachments of his army, to as to reinforce and concentrate a column of about three thousand men.-Brooklyn Star. 3rd inst.

CANADIAN CORRUPTION .- The celebrated and Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Canadian Superintendent of Public Instruction, is can'rged with being desaulter to the amount of \$6,000, and the Toronto Globe says, "The revelances of fraud and corruption under the present regime appear to be encloss, and invoive men authorto sup poses to be far beyond the breath of suspicion The public departments appear ip be sinks of

corruption."

g. g. g. ia-s. la-ty.

To

188

Ter

ea,

by

ane

ren.

ow-

ter-

age.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST; JUNE 12, 1858.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WAR DEBATE AND MEASURES.

RIVERS AND MARSONS.

On the 29th, on motion of Mr. Seward, one thousand extra copies of the resolutions of the Committee in relation to British aggressions, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, spoke on the resolutions, showing that it is indubitable that the international law recognizes no right of visitation is time of peace, and in time of war it is only conceded to the extent of preventing the carrying of articles contraband of war. He cited, as authorities, Judge Story and Lord Stowell, showing that no armed sloop of any nation has the right to stop, visit or board for any purpose, and that ships at sea are not bound to lay to or wait. The resolutions indicate no more than that the time has arrived when this must be settled once and forever. It is hoped more than that the time has arrived when this must be settled once and forever. It is hoped that it may be immediately settled by the Executive. There is every reason why it should be, and none why it should not Asgry feelings and reprisals cannot but bring the two countries into collis on: but, whether or not, the nature of the indignities are such that the American people can no longer agentic it.

American people can no longer permit it.

Mr. Mal ory, of Florida, proposed an amendment declaring that the American people cannot permit such aggressions, and therefore Congress should legislate at once to prevent the continuance of such indignities. It was a sus-picious circum stacce that these outrages com-menced immediately after the refusal by this Government of certain demands by England re-

specing the slave trade.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment to the effect that the amend the British are belligerent in character, and should be resisted by all the powers of the country. He considered that the acts of the Brit as should be met by acts, and not by argu-

Mr. Mallow withdrow his amendment in fa vor of Mr. Hale's.

vor of Mr. Hale's.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, advocated Mr. Hale's amendment, and further said that the British war ships in the Guif should be selzed and brought to our own ports and sunk, and that he would be satisfied with nothing short of it.

Mr. Seward, of New York, expressed his concurrence, as well as the concurrence of the Committee, it the spirit of the resolutions.—

The assumption of Great Brita'n is founded on force, and claimed by no other nation than the British, or such as, like her, have asserted the mastery of the seas. But the United States set mastery of the seas. But the United States set out with the intention to be equal to any nation, and esquot permit the affectation of superiority by any power, even in the modified form of tation," the right of search and visitation being synonymous terms. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize and detain pirates at sea, or cul-prits on shore, but he does it at his peril. If the person seized be a culprit, the case is aban doned to justice. If not, it is an aggression and the aggressor is liable to make reparation This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to the purposes of pirace, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful

No prudent man believes that the British Government has ordered these agressions. with a view of urging a war on this country. They are acts of war, but all know that if Great Britain wanted to begin a war with the United States, she would not do it with a gun-boat. Although these acts may have origi-nated in a misapprehension of orders, the Exe cutive had properly and promptly determined not to wait for explanation—not to recognize that any explanation can be given which will concede the right of visitation or search. Mr. Seward fully endorsed this promptitude of an-

tion in sending to the Gulf a force sufficient to sink every British eruiser. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, asked what good

great act? The American people and Con-gress know that it is. England was informed forty years ago, and has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past four weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President had sent a force to Gulf, but that force was only up to the point of preventing. Do you suppose that an opportunity will ever be found to prevent search, unless a ship of war be sent to accompany every merchant vessel? The Senator from New York was wrong in saying that the force despatched to the Gulf could sink the British cruisers. The British there have three guns to our one. It is brave, at least, to think that our one will sink their three. Mr. Dougla recommended another course. Let a ship of war, say the Wabash, get on the track of the Styx or Buzzard, follow her up, capture her, and bring her into an American port; and it will then be time to make explanations. If Engand avows the cruisers' acts, it becomes a international question. If she dissyows them it only remains for us to say what punishmen we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The Presi dent having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect the flag and maintain the rights of sitizens at home and abroad. He had no fee of the abuse of such power by the present Executive, or any that follow him. The President almost powerless abroad Every other Chie Magistrate has the power not only to repel, but to punish an outrage of their nationality, and why should not the Chief Magistrate of tals Republie have power, ample and full, in aid of his efforts to protect the honor of the first? He was in hopes that there would have been no speeches, but that the bill would have passed nanimously, without a word, which expressio of sentiment would have carried more force than the army or navy.

Mr. Hayne spoke in favor of the gallantry of

the Navy, who, he said, would go to the bottom and do their duty. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, proceeded to address the Senate in support of the resolutions but added that it was also our duty to see that the flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade. The special order coming up, Mr. Wilson concluded by moving that the Pre-sident be authorized and empowered to em-ploy the naval force of the United States, and send them to the scene of the recent outrages, with instructions to capture the ships which have committed, or may commit, these bellige-

Further debate was prevented by the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill coming up in special

On the 31st, the British Aggression resolu tion was taken up.
Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, repeated, as

Saturday, that he wanted the British ships seizes. The resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs were not worth the paper they were written ou.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, disagr eed with the Senator from Georgia. He (Mr. H.) was not willing to be smuggled into war by an amendment to amendments. If the British acts are belligerent, let us throw with all due solemnity the bloody spear. If we must have war, let us declare war after a dignified con-sideration. A war with England will be the most momentous event that has happened in the past three centuries—perhaps in all time past. But, perhaps, hossilities with England are, soorer or later, inevitable, and when they come, he believed England will be rushing to her fate. Let us avail ourselves of the chauce offered by tarse revolutions to avoid, until it be forced on us, an event which, whenever it occurs, will change the phase of human af-

fairs.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky also spoke in a

should be rashly taken, but that we proceed with firm, determined, but cautious steps. The resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, are sufficient to express the sentiments of the American people, and it is unworthy of both such great nations to indulge in quarrelsome words and quarrelsome actions.

Let England be informed that we require reparation, and, if it be refused, we have then a right to stand on our own ground. He agreed with the Senstor from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs.)

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petition of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House resumed the conditions of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee, relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Ou the 2nd, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee, relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Out the 2nd, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the special Committee, relative to the sale of the report of the Port Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Out the 2nd, the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Out the 2nd, the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourned.

Out the 2nd, the Fort Snelling Report. After a long debate, adjourne visitation or search. It would be unworthy this Government to enter into any discussion on that subject. We have to deal with the acts aly, and require England to disavow them and

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusette, said be had econsidered his amendment, and was of the it proposed to confer power on the President by the vote of one House only He therefore rithdrew it But he expressed the hope that orders had been given to sink or capture the

finding ships.

Mr. Mallory, of Florids moved a joint resource, that the President be authorized to arrest the outrage at once.

Further debate was postponed, on the special order, the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill coming up. The items of the bill were discussed till six

'ctock, when the Senate adjourned.

On June 1st, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, from
he Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Executive to employ the naval force to protect the rights of our citizens from outrages by foreign nations, having especial reference to Central America and South

Mesers, Mason, Gwin, of California, and Houston, of Texas, argued the importance of immediate action, so as to obtain the concur Mr. Seward, of New York, expressed his

strong disapprobation of the measure. He was unwilling to involve the country in war with all the nations of America South of our

Mr. Slidell, of Louisians, introduced mendment, authorizing the President, in cermin cases, to suspend the nautranty laws. An attempt to make the bill the special order for the next day, was voted down by 27 ma

The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was further discussed.

Mr. Seward moved an amendment, that the public lands in Kansas shall not be offered at public sale until the expiration of one year from the 1st of November next. Negatived—

yeas 17, nays 34.

The Appropriation Bill was debated at great leagth. The friends of internal improvements, especially the North-Western Senators, introduced amendment after amendment for appropriations to Lake and River Harbors. Nothing was accomplished, and at 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Seward, of New York, made an appeal

for Western interests. The proposition under consideration was to appropriate \$54,000 for the improvement of the St. Clair flats. Lost

by a tie vote—yeas 20, nays 20. Mr. Pugh. of Ohio, moved an amendment, virtually to engraft the old River and Harbor Bill as an additional section to this bill, and asking appropriations for the harbors of Chicago, Milwaukie, Sheboygan, St Josephs, Munroe, Ciair Flats, Cleveland, Huron, Green River, Ashtabula, Lunenberg, Buffaio, Genesee, Lodus Bay, Oswego, Burlington, and a few others. over \$950,000, and also \$110,000 for the Red

Mr. Jones. of Iowa, asked an additional \$50,000 for the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids, which was lost-yeas 17, nays 30.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was then voted on and rejected Yeas 20, nays 23. Mr. Pugh moved to strike out all the appropriations for life boats and life saving stations on the Atlantic coast, with the view, as he said, of ascertaining whether the North-Western States are to have justice, or

mere conquered provinces.

Mr. Sewa: d declared that he could not support any such proposal; and the Senate voted if down. Yees 17, nays 31.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, moved to reduce the appropriation for the Coast Survey from \$250,000 to \$150,000. Lost, year 11, nays 26. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment suppressing the disbursing agents and transferring their duties to the

This amendment was agreed to. [The Col

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the item making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Washington Aqueduct. Not

Mr. Pugh moved to reduce the same ap propriation to \$400,000. Not agreed to. Ad

On the 2nd, Mr. Mason, of Va., procured the consent of the Senate to make the resolutions relative to the British aggressions the special

order for Saturday noon.

Mr. Houston of Texas, tried to bring up the Mexican Protectorate. In speaking of the re-solution, he said that if the Government of this nation does not interfere, in the name of outraged humanity, in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protest their rights, and the rights of their fellow citizens. He himself could not hesitate, if ne cessity demanded him to do so; and they who do will reither be liable to the name of filibustering nor amenable to the reproach of marauding. Therefore he demanded an expression, by yeas and nays, of the opinion of the Senate, to how whether it will really do anything or no

thing in the matter.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, here suggested that he hoped the Senator would accept the Senate's expression as decisive.

The resolution was then defeated-yess 17. Bays 30. Yeas -- Messrs. Clingman, Pitch, Pitspatrick

Yeas—Messrs. Clingman, Fitch, Fitspatrick, Hale, Houston, Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Green, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Wilson, and Yulee.

The consideration of the Miscellaneous Apropriation Bill was then resumed. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, introduced an amendment a lengthy re-arrangement of

the tariff, which was ruled out of order. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, offered as an amendment an appropriation to continue the publication of American State Papers, since 1832—three thousand copies for Government use, Public Libraries, and Foreign Govern-

ments. Carried, year 33. nays 16.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, renewed his motion to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, on which the vote being taken, few Senators being present, it

whereupon Mr. Slidell changed his vote to aye, thus acquiring the right to reconsider. Ere the result was announced, a motion to

adjourn was made from the Administration The Opposition called for the year and nays,

when the motion was agreed to-year 28, On the 3rd, Mr Seward's, of New York, resolution to extend the session of Congress to the 21st inst., was voted on and carriedyess 33 nays 20. But Mr. Hamlin's amend ment, to terminate the session on the 14th, was then voted on, and adopted—year 39,

Consequently, if the House concur, the adjournment is fixed for Monday, the 14th. Mr Douglas, of Illinois, introduced a bill to

river.
The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was then taken up. Various amendments were discuised. The amendment to make an appropria-tion for the improvement of the Saint Clair Flats was voted down.

Mr. Seward again unsuccessfully attempted o postpore the sale of the Kaness lands for a year from Dacember, the vote being 16 year to 99 nays. An amendment by Mr. Mason, from the

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to allow suls and Diplomatiets their salaries while under instructions and while proceeding to and from their posts of duty, was agreed to. bill was then passed by a vote of 35 year to 13 nays.

The nays were :- Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Doolittle, Durkee, Hamlin, Harlan, John son, of Teno., King, Pugh, Seward, Trumbuil Wade and Wilson. The Navel Appropriation Bill was then

taken up.

Mr. Mallory effered a resolution saking the Secretary of War to require into the expediency of putting fortifications at Key West and the Florida coast in a defensible condition.

greed to.

The Senate received, but did not act on, the House proposal te adjourn on the 10th inst.

The Senate then went into Executive Sea sion, and subsequently, adjourted—having re-sciaded the order for an evening session. On the 4th, the bill introduced by Mr. Ken-

on the 4th, she bit introduced by Mr. Actinety, of Maryland, to establish a mail steamship line between New York, Philaselphia, Baltimore and Europe, was read twice and referred to the Post-Office Committee.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported against the present organization of Dacotah. Mr. Seward, of New York, called up the

resolution respecting the adjournment of Congress, and called for the year and nays on agreeing to the House amendment, proposing to adjourn on the 10th, which was concurred in —yeas 29, nays 27; consequently, both Houses will adjourn on Thursday next.

The bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, to surrender the stock of the United States in the "Dismal Swamp Company" to the said Company, on certain conditions, was

Also the bill providing allotments of land to the Indians of New York. Sixty to seventy private bills were also acted

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, from the Printing Committee, submitted a report, showing how large a saving can be effected in the cost of the

public printing.

Mr. Hunter failed to get up the Naval Appropriations. Whereon the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 31st, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, o. solutions for the adjustment of the present dif-ficulties with Paraguay. He said that, from the importance of the subject, it should be disposed of in one way or another. The proposition has the unanimous recommendation of the Commit tee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Letcher, of Va., moved to strike out s much as authorized the President to use such naval forces as in his judgment were deemed Mr. Ritchie replied that the resolutions thus

ject had better be given up altogether.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., asked to offer an

amendment authorizing the President to use such forces as in his judgment were deemed necessary, to protect American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico from the interference of British

Mr. Ritchie objected, because it was not ger mane to the preceding question. The attack on the Water Witch occurred in 1855.

Mr. Letcher objected, because the Constitu tion gave the power to Congress to declare war and it could not be transferred to the President. If there was a necessity for war, it was for Congress to take the responsibility, and fur nish the means for its successful prosecution He acknowledged the wrong done by Paraguay but he was for proceeding in a constitution manner for the adjustment of the difficulties.

Mr. Ritchie replied that what the Presiden would do would be by the authority of Con grees. It was thought that the exhibition of small vessels would effect the settlement the difficulties, and there would be no occasion actually to use force, which would not be done

except in case of necessity.

Mr. Crawford wished to know why they should only seek redress of Paraguay for firing on the Water Witch, while there were twentyeven cases of American vessels overnauled b

the British cruisers. Mr. Davis, of Miss., said that members were declaring war against Paraguay, but making no

provisions of mea or money A Voice-We'll do tast afterwards. The resolutions were then passed-year 11 nays 79. Mr. Crawford's amendment was de-

The House went into Committee of the Who on the State of the Union.

The supplemental Indian Appropriation Bil was taken up and subsequently passed. A debate then took place upon the question whether Mr. Smith, of Va., was correct in his

charges against Mr. Douglas and the Illinois Delegation. Mr. Morris, of Ill, prosounce

The bid making appropriations for the sup-port of three regiments of volunteers was then Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Penra., said that one

f these regiments was needed in any event for the protection of the frontier of Texas. He had kept back this bill now in order, if possible, to get information from Utah to justify the Executive in dispensing with the other two He was sorry to assert that no such reliable in elligence had reached Washington. They may be wanted, out will not be called out unless it becomes abcolutely necessary to enforce the law.

An amendment to the bill was made, provi ding that if one or both of the regiments for Utah or the frontier's service be dispensed with, the money appropriated for their support shall evert to the treasury, and not be use ther purpose.

The bill was then reported to the House. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up Mr. Shaw, of N. C., and Mr. Gilmer, of N. C.

severally spoke as to their respective positions on the Kansas Bill—the former reiterating his former position, the latter denying it.

Mr. Giddings, of Oaio, and other Republican members congratulated Mr. Gilmer on his

change of sentiment. Speeches on various other subjects were me when, there being only seven members present, the House adjourned. On June 1st, the Indian Deficiency Appro-

propriation Bill was passed. Also, the bill providing for the support of three regiments volunteers, by a vose of 101 yeas, against 66 fre House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of both Houses to the amendments to the

resolutions. The first one declares that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Spelling reservation, has tailed to exhibit any fact or circum stances impeaching the personal or official in tegrity of the Secretary of War. Adopted on first reading - year 133 pays 60
Mr. Russell, of New York, moved to table

the whole subject. Not agreed to-year 68

The second resolution of Mr. Clark de clared that the management of the sale by agents authorized by the Secretary of War to convey the came, was injudicious and proper, and resulted, by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desires of purchasing, which, under the circums ances, should have been permitted. Adopted—yeas 123 Diys 64.

Two other resolutions, comprised in the same series, were also adopted. These resolu-tions disapprove of the terms of the former sale, and direct that the evidence taken by the select Committee be transmitted to the Secre tary of War, in order that, in conjunction with the Attorney General, he may accest such mea sures in reference to the sale, as, in his opinion the public interests may require.

The House, by a vote of year 88, pays 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions or those reported by the majority of the Se-

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to table the whole subject. D.sagreed to by five ma-The first resolution of the majority of the Committee was teen defeated by five majority. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia then moved to

table the remainder of the resolutions, which was agreed to, yeas 83, nays 76 Several bills, of no general importance, were then passed, and also a bill giving three years full pay, as a Commander in the Navy, to Capt.

Herndon's widow. Mr. Harris, of Llinois, called up the Report of the Committee on Elections, asking to discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of N. G. Fuller, asking admission as a delegate from the Territory of Decotah, and in favor of Mr. Kurgsbury's retaining his seat as a delegate from Minnesota, or the Territory outside of the State limits of M.n.

During the debate that ensued, Mr. Hughes denied the right of Mr. Harris to hold the floor and give members the privilege to speak by his

permission.

Mr. Harris denied that Mr. Hughes had the right so to intimate. Mr. Hughes-It was your course heretofore

on this very question. Mr. Harris-It is false. Mr. Hughes-You are a liar !

Mr. Harris-It is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. He then went on to say, that the majority of the Committee took the ground that, where the act of Congress establishes Territorial government, and fixes the area of the Territory, the carving out of a State therein does not repeal the said law by

Mr. Hughes offered and discussed an amendment, declaring that the admission of Minnesota dissolved the Territorsal organization, and no one has the right to a seat as delegate, until authorized by statute. The Committee on Territories ought to inquire into the facts, and ascertain whether there were sufficient people for a Territorial government.

Pending the question, the House adjourned. On the 3 d, the House resumed the consider ration of the Report of the Committee on Elections, concerning the right of Mr. Kingsbary a seat as Delegate from the Territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota.

The House, by 22 majority, sett'ed the ques-tion by the acoption of Mr. Hugher's resolution, declaring that the admission of Minnesott into the Union operates as a dissolution of the Territorial organization of Minnesota, and that so much of the late Territory as lies without the lunits of that State is without any distinct and legally organized government, and that the people thereof are not entitled to a Delegate in the House until that right is conferred upon them by statute. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to in

troduce a presemble, setting forth that the visi-tation of American merchantmen exercised in the Gulf of Mexico, and ports of Cuba, by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law, and in course of which illegal conduct a man was killed; concluding with a resolution that the President is require give instructions to our Navy to arrest all ofending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British Government, and guarantee given for the future exemption from visitation Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs expect to make a re-

port as soon as they can procure a confirma-tion of the truth of the telegraph report that an American vessel had been fired into, and a man killed, off Pensacola. Mr. Harris, of Ittinois, said that he would vote for the resolution, if Mr. Davis would strike out about the man being killed. The despatch comes from the interior portion of

he country, and is, therefore, not entirely re-Mr. Keitt, of S. C., said that if the object was to put the resolution on its passage, he should

object to its admission.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga, -I would vote for its passage now. Various members said they would do th

The rules were then suspended-year 154. Days 43. On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs. The House concurred in the bill, as returned from the Senate, authorizing the Postmuster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, to make arrangements for the eccommodation of the United Sastes Course, Post Office, and Custom House at Philadel-

The Senate Bill, to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, as provided by the Act of February, 1853,

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked, and was cused from serving on the Committee on Fo-reign Affairs. He said he had repeatedly sought, but was refused leave, as a member of the Committee, to introduce a bill relative to the outrages on the American flag, while the privi-lege was this morning accorded to another gen-

The Speaker remarked that when Mr. Clay asked consent, a single objection was sufficient to prevent it; and the introduction of Mr. Davis's resolution was under a saspension of the

Mr. Clay replied that he had repeatedly askod for a suspension of the rules; but he wished to congratulate the country, and was happy that the subject of the outrages on the Au richn flag and been at last sent to the Com-

The House amended the Senate's resolution relative to the extension of the session, by substituting Toured y next, end passed it in this form, by a vote or 139 sgainst 64. The subsequent bus ters transactions of no special public importance. Adjourned. On the 4th, the bill confirming settlers in

tueir rights of pre-emption in Illi

mittee to examine the accounts of Grn. Callow, the late Clerk submitted a partial report, in which it was stated that they embrace expenditures between one and two millions of deliars. Already seventy-seven witnesses have been examined, and not being able to close their labors, asked leave to air again at the next session, and then submit a final report. Agreed to.

Mr Bocock, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed, without urreasonable delay, by contract, or at the Government Navy Yards, ten propeller sloops of war, or despatch vessels, with full steam power and a draft of water not exceeding 12 feet, to be constructed, equipped, and armed, both for speed and as war steamers; also, one side wheel war steamer, with draft of water not exceeding eight feet, armed and equipped for service in the Chinese seas. The sill appropriates \$200 000. Mr Bocock, of Virginia, asked leave to inpriates \$200,000.

Mr. Scerman, of Ohio, inquired how much they would cost.

Mr. Bocock replied that according to the ea imate of the Navy Department, the cost would

be \$2,300,000. John Cochrane, of New York, gave notice o an amendment to increase the number of ves els to twenty.

Mr. Hatch, of New York, said that he would

Mr. Hatch, of New York, said that he would move, as an amendment, three war steamers for the North-Western lakes.

Mr. Bosock moved a suspension of the rules

but failed. The vote standing, yeas 127, nays 66 but failed. The vote standing, yeas 127, nays 66—not two-thirds.

The House passed the bill giving the construction to the Act of February, 1853, to continue the half-pay of certain widows and orphans of Revolutionary officers and soldiers—by which the pay will commence on the 4th of March 1848—involving an expenditure of a million and half of deilers.

half of doilars. The private calendar was then taken up. Bulls of an uninteresting public character were acted upon, and the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TRIUMPH OF THE DERBY MINISTRY-RESO NAPLES AND ENGLAND, &c.

The Cunard steamship America, brings as

rices to May 22nd.

The America has on board four of the tele graphic staff of the Atlantic Telegraph Compay, en route for Newfoundland, to get everythicg ready at Trinty Bay for landing th

The America brings advices to the effect that the attempt of Mr. Cardwell to censure the Ministry for the course taken in relation to Indian Affairs, had resulted in the virtual triumph of the Government, the mover having withdrawn his resolution before coming to

In the House of Lords on the 20th, the Ear of Derby stated that the Government had that morning received important dispatches from India, containing, among other matters, a re-presentation from Sir James Outram as to the everity of the proclamation, and Lord Can ning's reasons for issuing it
In the House of Commons the debate on the

to of censure was resumed.

Lord Palmerston resd extracts from the letters addressed by Lord Canning to Vernor Swith, explanatory of the reasons why the proclamation was in some parts so severe, and in some so indu gent.

Mr. Bright spoke in strong terms of condem

nation of Lord Canning's dispatch, and declar-ed that he would do nothing towards restoring the late Government to power.
Sir James Gaham, in a telling speech, declared he should most unhesitatingly vote against the resolution, although he did not altogether approve of Lord Ellenborough's dis-

On the 21st, after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. Cardwell by the Liberal mem-bers, to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the concurrence of Lorda Palmer ston and John Russell, and with the anthority of the House generally, consented, and the re-solution and amendments were finally with drawn, thus virtually giving the Ministers a

Mr. D'Israe'i said he consented to the with drawal of the motion, not for the sake of the Government, but for the sake of India and the best interests of the Empire. In so doing, he appealed to the language of all their dispatches to show that the Government had given to Lord Canning a most cordial and complete sup-port, and he would mention that since Lord Ellenborough's dispatch had been sent out, the Government had communicated with Lord Can ning, informing him that he might rely upon their continued confidence and support —

The correspondence between Sir Jame Outram and the Governor-General of India throws new light upon the proclamation o Lord Canning, and mainly led to the with drawal of Mr. Cardwell's motion. It has been published, and shows that Sir James Outram earnestly and strongly protested against Lord Canting's confiscation policy, but without of

The Herald rejoices in the triumph of the Ministry, which is believes will also be received with en husiasm by the country. It declares

ing majority. The Daily News says :- "The House Commons has rarely presented a more singular and exciting scene tran that of the great faction figet, ending in a compremise. No who really has at heart the dignity of House, the welfare of the country, and the safety of Indis, can regret the result The a charge sgainst the Vigilance Committee at Liberal party must feel well satisfied at having noon to-day. J. P. White, a money broker, was escaped the necessity of going to the hustings on a false issue. The leaders of the Liberal party ought to learn wisdom from the event -The great need of the party is harmony and

On Friday, the 21st, in the House of Lords Lord Malmesbury stated he had received a rely from the Government of Naples in answer to the claim of indemnity for the engineers of the Carliari, which he understood to be a refusal, and which he had treated as such. Withi the art two hours, however, he had received a dispatch informing him that it was not a positive refusal, but simply an argumentative

The Government of Naples was actively proeeding with its military defence.

The contract between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English Government was signed and sealed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Directors of the Company on the 20th. It is for a period of 25 years from the time the cables shall have been successfully laid down.

The telegraphic fleet had all assembled Plymouth, and would sail on an experimental trip in a few days. It consists of the United States Frigste Niagava and the British steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, Gorgon and Por

The Leaden Times, in its city article, refers to the unportance of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, and the efforts making to obtain exclusive control of the tranait route

Allusion is made to the obstacle which the Clayton Bulwer Treaty presents to annexation, and the consequent attempt to have it abrogated. The Times argues that the treaty is permanent, and there is no power of absoration on either side, and concludes by saying that as certain parties in the United States may resort to un crupulous measures to secure their ends, the whole affair is one that palpably requires

Mr. Maynard, of Tennesses, from the Com- all the sagneity and firmness of experies statesmen, which it insinus the present British Cabinet.

the present British Cabinet.

The great Derby race, at Epson, was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Beadsman, L'ré Derby's Foxophelite coming in second. Twenty-three herses rac. The total value of the states was about £5,600. Sir Joseph Hawley is reported to have won £40,000.

Mr. Ten Brocch's horse Babylon ran for one

of the Epsem events, but came in last. For the Oak states, there was a dead heat between Governess and Gildermire, and in the deciding

heat G regress won.

A report of the soundings taken in the Red Sea, with a view to test its adaptability for a Sub-marine Telegraph, is published, and the conclusion arrived at is that there is not a better place for laying a cable than the Red Sea.

The Participants of the Terman and the The Paris correspondent of the Tunes says that it is now decided that the government of Algeria will be given to Prince Napoleon, and that he will have full powers to administer it without being under the control of a minister in Paris. The prince will depart early in Lake

The Turk sh Government is said to have con-sented to a settlement with Montevegre, in con-sequence of a despatch from its Ambassador in Paris stating that if the Porte did not arrange it, France would formally recogn ze the inde-

pendence of Montenegro.

The French Squad:on in the Pacific is to be

The French Squadron in the Pacific is to se reinforced.

The Loudon Post's Paris correspondent says that the King of Naples labely applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport. He said he was fearful of France, and could no longer be sure that the British Government would contione i's policy of consiliation.

A Cab not Courier reached Naples on the 14th

from St. Petersburg.
Letters from Central Italy and some parts
of Louisardy state that the various governments are usaking preparations against an apprecented Maximian rising. Incominary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said that Mexici himself has appeared at several points to excourage his

GERMANY.-A Frankfort telegraph says the Hanoverian R-solutions, which are in favor of carrying metters with a high hand against Denmark, have teen scopted by the Germanie

TURKEY .- It was considered not unlikely that the success of the Montenegrins at Gra-hova would induce the Christians in Herzego-via and Hosnia to rise on marce against the Turks. The Turks are said to have and 2,000 at Granova
INDIA — The Bombay Mail of April 24th had

arrived in England. The bot weather had ect in in all its inversety, but the greater part of the British forces would necessarily be kept to the field. The advance on Rohilound had com-Interesting details are given of the capture of

Jhansi and Kotah. The resistance at the for-mer was severe, and the British sustained considerable loss, but the operation is pronounce one of the most brilliant of the campaign. Sir Archdale Wi'son, the conqueror of Delhi. and or ived in London.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 21 .- Since LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May II.—Since the departure of Wednesday's steamer, there has been a slight decline on all qualities of Cotton, id on lower qualities, and 1-16d on middlings.

THE LATEST.—Sakurday Afternoon, May 22.

—The Cotton market is buoyant, in consequence of the American advices, furnished by the arrival of the steamship Kangaroo to-day. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, speculators taking 3000 and exporters 1600 bales. The market closes with an advancing tendency.

State of Tange.—The advices from Manchester continue of a favorable character. The weather is favorable for the crops.

The Breadstuffs market continues dull. Corn has a declining tendency, and prices are a shade lower. Pork firm and advancing; Beef steady; Ba-con firm, holders demanding an avance of 2s. Lard firm at 57-53s. Sugar quiet, but the quotations barely maintained. Rice heavy, and prices barely maintained. Rice heavy, and prices barely maintained. Rice heavy, and prices barely maintained. Bigland, Athyn & Co., quese Turpentine Spirits at 48s, an advance of 2s. Tea has slightly declined. Linseed Oil 34s.

There is no change in the state of the Money market. Consols have slightly improved, quoting at 97?. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £129,000.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 4-The treaty of peace, which has been signed, agrees to the following terms:—Mayor Waterman, for the city authorities, and Gen. Lewis, the Superintendent of the election, to be held on Monday, accepted the forces of the Vigilance Committee as a special police to protect property and life, and to execute the laws. The Vigilance Com-mittee does not disband, but is to retain its organization as a military body, as long as may be necessary for their defence and the performance of their legitimate duties. The rabble are still in the streets, but the number is comparatively small, and no more trouble is expected. Randall Hunt and his friends have been forced

to leave the city.

Arrests still continue to be mair. NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 10 o'clock, P. M -We are on the eve of fresh excitements. As in-flammatory placard has been issued by the "American" party, calling the Americans to arms to resist the authority of the Vigilance Committee, though (it is said) more than onehalf of the American party are members of the Vigilance Committee, and many of their leaders are well-known Know Nothings. One man has been killed, and another wounded by accident

in the head-quarters of the Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 10 o'clock, A. M.—
The mob collected by the placards were address. ed by Col. Christy. a candidate for Mayor, a:d by Col. Heary, of the Nicataguan army. They call d the Americaes to arms, and offered to lead shot at and very daugerously wounded last night, in front of the City Hall. Mr. Waste is said to have furnished the cotton bales used in forming the barriesdes constructed by the Vig. Over afteen hundred names have been enroil-

ed by the Committee, in anticipation of further troubles, which now appear to threaten the peace of the city.

[The telegraphic agent sending the above is evident y in favor of the Vigilance Committee

-but we give it as it comes -taking no ground ourselves one way or the other.] BOSTON, June 5 .- The U. S. sloop of war Macedonian, recently ordered to the Gulf for the protection of American interests in that quarter, sailed from the Navy Yard for her destination yesterday. The Dolphin, also bound for Cuba, received her crew and went into commission to-day. She will leave for the Guif

to-morrow.

Many a person thinks he is honest because he has never cheated. Instead of that, he is only honest because he has never been tempted. What the world calls "innate goodnees" is very often a full stomach, and what it terms vice is quite as frequently an empty bress-

States who has moved so often, that whasever covered wagon comes near his house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs. and cross their lags, ready to be tied and carri-

Lady who obstinately persists in wearing hoops, sught not to complain of being ridiculed. If she will make a barrel of herself, she must expect to be treated as a butt .- Punch.

ed to the next stopping place.

basket. There is a man in one of the Western

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JUNE 12, 1858.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JUNE

LA CANTATRICE.

By day, at a high sale dook I stand. And trace in a ledger line by line;
But at five o'clock you dial's hand
Opens the cage wherein I pine;
And as faintly the streke from the beilty peals
Down through the thunder of host and wheels,
I wonder if over a meanrab feels Such royal joy as mine?

Beatrice is drawed and her carriage waits; I know she has heard that signal-chine; And my strong heart leaps and palpitates, As lightly the winding stairs I climb To her fragrant room, where the winter's gloon Is changed by the heliotrope's perfume, And the curtained susset's crimeon bloom To love's own summer prime.

She meets me there, so strangely fair That my soul aches with a happy pain ;-A pressure, a touch of her true lips, such
As a seraph might give and take again; A hurried whisper, "Adieu! adieu! They wait for me while I stay for you!" And a parting smile of her bine eyes through The glimmering carriage pane.

Then thoughts of the past come crowding fast On a blissful track of leve and sighs :-Oh, well I toiled, and these poor hands soiled That her song might bloom in Italian skies The pains and fears of those lonely years, The nights of longing and hope and tears,-Her heart's sweet debt, and the long arrears Of love in those faithful eyes!

Oh, night! be friendly to her and me!-To box and pit and gallery swarm The expectant throngs; —I am there to see; — And now she is bending her radiant form To the elapping crowd ;-I am thrilled and proud My dim eyes look through a misty cloud, And my joy mounts up on the plaudits loud, Like a sea-bird on a storm!

She has waved her hand; the noisy rush Of applause sinks down; and silverly Her voice glides forth on the quivering hush. Like the white robed moon on a tremulous sea And wherever her shining influence calls, I swing on the billow that swells and falls,-I know no more,—till the very walls Seem shouting with jubilee!

Oh. little she cares for the fop who airs His glove and glass, or the gay array Of fans and perfumes, of jewels and plumes Where wealth and pleasure have met to pay Their nightly homage to her sweet song; But over the bravas clear and strong, Over all the flaunting and fluttering throng, She smiles my soul away!

Why am I happy? why am I proud? Oh, can it be true she is all my own? I make my way through the ignorant crowd ; I know, I knew where my love hath flown. Again we meet; I am here at her feet, And with kindling kisses and promises sweet, Her glowing, victorious lips repeat That they sing for me alone! -Atlantic Monthly.

RELIGIO CHRISTI.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY SYRWING POST.

| Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of the District Court for the Eastern District of

The question, where by that time I should have been if I had fallen-of what unknown world I should have found myself an inhabitant-long pressed itself on my attention as I lay ruminating, all alone, that night beside my flickering fire.

On the face of the case it must strike every one, that there is nothing more improbable now about any given individual living hereafter, than there was fifty years or a contury before he was born that he would live at all. On the contrary the balance of probability is all in favor of his living on. The beginning of existence, and the ending of existence, are certainly much more peculiar and uncommon events than the continuation of existence. Now that the man is ceme into being, the prebability seems much greater that he will continue so, than that another fundamental change will take place and he fall back into pihility. Hence it is so hard to make people feel the imminency of corporesl decesse. " All men think all men mortal but themselves."

But carry the examination of the point one step further. Imagine the human being endowed with a pro-natal intelligence, to which future taings could be described. Let the infant be yet a day's or week's distance from the commencement of its earthly pilgrimage; and let there be supposed to be presented to it a vision of the world it is approaching; that world's innumerable spectacles and wooders; all its own encoming experiences for threescore years and ten. Is there, can there be anything in the future we are approaching more wonderful for us, then the scenes of this world would be to that infant, suddenly revealed as we have supposed? Yet we know, that infant shall by-andby enter this state of being and find all these things realities. Where then the improbability of our making in like manner a step forward into a place of new experiences, of realities incomparably more intense, of a life more munificent of wonders? For my own part, I can see no utilitelihood about it. On the contracy, it seems to me to be just the very thing which of all others I ought to expect; since, already in

being, I am as it were on the road. Some will object that much if not all this might be said of the mere animal races. The objection would be fatal to the reasoning if it were a correct one. But it is not. We are estimating a human probability, as it appears to a human mind; and one which is a probability only because that mind is what it is. But it can be shown that human mind and brute mind are diverse in their very easence; so that what is a clear probability in respect of the one. is no such thing with regard to the other.

No sooner do we pass the external circum stances of the case, than a very remarkable fact presents itself. The inchoate intellect has no abstract objectivity; but has the capacity of gradual progress up to extremest age. Now it been "according to Cocker." is incredible that this great product and sum of all the other faculties, should be seized out at the very period when it reaches its fullest perfection. The perceptions of a child are all im- of the fingers changes it to a fist.

world are the cause. Until it has seen a horse, it has no idea of one; much less can it form

the abstract notion of Aerse-percer. It must hear sensible tunes before it can possess the shetract notion of music. Now, this faculty of abstraction follows a law of perpetual incresae from our earliest to our latest day. The octogenerian knows what his "property" means, long after he has ceased to be able to specify correctly its component parts. So long as a sirgle other faculty remains, its operation promotes the growth of this one, of which the office is to know things in the abstract. So that when the ear has become deaf, and the eye can no longer see; when the most ederous perfumes affect not, and the richest viands have lost their power to please; when the limbs can no longer carry the tottering frame forth into the fields, the aged man can ait in his chair, and with closed eyes see his accustomed landscapes, and within his own mind hear his well-beloved anthems pealing in the house of his God. In a word, he hears without ears and sees without eyes. Nay, more; if he have much cultivated any individual sense, its corresponding abstract development is such as to leave the original corporeal sense immeasurable lengths behind. The mirror in the eye of the artist can receive the impression of but one scene at one time. But not so the inward speculum. On that lie impressed everything he has ever seen. What he saw half a century ago; a face, a figure, a landscape, he can trace you out a copy of at this bour. And things which were in the original linked together, this faculty of his mird can dissever; and the separate he can collect into combinations which never existed in the patterns. Show the now deaf musician the score of some new music which he has not heard with his bodily ear. He hears it perfectly, as if in the sounds of actual flute, hore, bugie and trombone. And even better; for where faulty instruments or performers would mar the harmony with an occasional discord, or the melody with false time; his inner faculty moves faultlessly on through the complicated strains. In short he hears in infallible perfection a combination and course of sounds never made or imagined till his bodily hearing had long ceased

A mental world has formed within the man. The mind is withdrawing into an objectivity of its own, consciousness is already dwelling on the very verge of the supersensible. It no longer needs the corporeal eye and ear. It can hear and see by a faculty of its own. It can overcome time and space; make the blue ocean roll, and the Alps arise to its gaze; and realize the scenes of half a century ago, as if they were those of the passing instant.

A further fact presents itself. The involun-

tary motions of the system cease. The man is "dosd." But what means dead? Just now we left the man a more complete and independent being than he was at any previous stage of his existence. His mind was expatiating in a world of its own, independent of these material scenes; and instead of every thought being s momentary effect proceeding from an immediate outward cause, he could will thought of his own to an indefinite extent. Let us know precisely what has occurred since we this:-Those motions of the body which physiologists call "the involuntary motions" have ceased. But those motions were never, by the most reckless theorist, alleged to have anything to do with the structure and condition of the abstractive mind. The rate of the pulse neither increased nor diminished the man's knowledge. A prosperous digestive organism did not make him a good Grecian. His biliary secretions had nothing to do with hic mathematical faculties. These involuntary motions were merely the bonds which held him in contact with outward objects. These involuntary motions having ceased, there has ceased his contact with outward objects. He is gone;departed from this material system. His contact with it could not continue, because the involuntary motions, whose specific and sole function it was to maintain that contact, ceased. This is the utmost of the scientific testimony. The more strictly it is examined the most clearly it will appear. The process from first to last, if careful observation can be trusted, was this:-There is formed by means of the intellectual and voluntary powers an independent OBJECTIVITY, a supersensible world; that completed, the involuntary motions cesse, and there results an independent SUBJECTIVITY, a disembodied man. Henceforth the man exists immortal in a world of his own.

And it is most singular how revelation and inductive science agree in their testimony. In matters of this sort common sense is but another mode of designating inductive science in its highest form. And the common sense of all nations has arrayed itself on the side of the immortality of the soul. Can it be said, that in the foregoing analysis of the case, I have either misstated the facts or overstrained the indications they yield? But if not, there is scarcely a clearer case in the whole scope of inductive (TO BE CONTINUED.)

COCKER'S ARITHMETIC.—Cocker, born about 1631, was an engraver and a teacher of writing and arithmetic, and the writer of several books of exercises in penmanship, some of them on silver plates. His celebrated "Arithmetic" was not published until after his death, before 1677; in the title-page it is described as " a plain and familiar method, suitable to the measest capacity, for the full understanding of that incomparable art, as it is now taught by the ablest school masters in city and country.' The first edition appeared in 1677; the fourth in 1682; the thirty-seventh in 1720; there is no dopy of either edition in the British Museum, the libraries of the Royal Society, Sion College, or the London Institution; a copy of the edition of 1678 has been sold for £8 10s. Cocker's arithemetic was the first which entirely excluded all demonstration and reasoning, and confined itself to commercial questions only. This was the secret of its extenaive circulation; upon it, nine out of tez of the subsequent arithmetics have been modelled; forming one; and that formation is a thing of and every method since the author's time has

Rejected courtery becomes enmity.

mediate efforts, of which things in the external TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN THE placed on a piece of plantain leaf, about six NINETEENTH CENTURY.

About ten years ago. I was a jully sub in the - regiment Bengal native infantry, commonly known through the presidency by the name of the "Ugly Muga;" a facetious general having told us once that he never inspected a smarter or an uglier corps in his life. We were ordered to a remote station south of the Nerbudds, much nearer either Madras or Bombay than Calcutte, and since than very wisely transserred to the former presidency. On arriving there, in the beginning of the hot weather, I found banga ows scarce and dear, and was only too glad to meet an old friend (the artillery subaltern in charge of post gune), who offered to sell me half his bungalow, and, tetter still, give me long tick for the payment. I accordingly accepted the offer, breathing a mental prayer that Plutas, as represented by the secre-tary of the Agra Bank, might be propinous when the time of payment came. There were no troops in the station except our own corps, which, between staff appointments and detachments, was very weak in officers. We were cut off from all the amusements and amenities of civilized life. Our billiard table was useless, as the two centre slabs, after receiving sundry compound fractures, reposed quietly at the bottom of a nullah. Even that last resource of the miserable, matrimony, was denied us, there being neither spinster nor chaplain within two hundred miles. Our time was divided between shooting and fishing excursions, riff-matches and pigeon-shooting, besides which we taught the Sepoys cricket, and played officers and men of right wing against those of left wing. This afforded capital sport, and, unnke most other amusements, cost httle-s small subscription from each defrayed the expense of bata, balle, levelling the ground, &c. was requested to receive and collect this, which I did on pay-day, the only time when cash-transactions take place.

Being late in the evening when I received it placed the amount, about sixty rupees, in my writing-deck, which always remained open on my table; and as I believed my servants to be bonest, and thought no one saw me put it there, I considered it safe enough for the present. On looking for it the next morning, the cash was gone, and along with it a few trinkets and all the papers in the desk, some of which were of great consequence to me. It was quite evident that a servant or some one well acquainted with the house had taken it, as an ordinary thief would have taken deck and all without waiting to abstract its contents; besides which, he would doubtless have left other traces of his visit, as a pair of valuable pistols and a suver match-box lying on the same table would have excited his cupidity. My suspicions lit upon a cock-eyed bearer of Caldwell's, to whom I had strong objection. He certainly was a most sinister looking individual, and, if not a rogue, his countenance lay open to an action for defamation of character.

Caldwell, on the other hand, felt quite sure that my dhobic was the thief, as all the servants declared he was the only person who had entered the room that evening, when he brought in the clean clothes. I don't like speaking in an unknown tongue, but that word dhobie is an indubitable and unmitigated staggerer; it means a "male washerwoman," and I know of no word in the English language which expresses that. We were both so positive that, for the first time in our life, we had an angry discussion about it. At length we decided on calling our servants together-about twenty in all-and telling them we were certain the thief was one of themselves, and that we would accordingly deduct the entire amount stolen proportionably from their wages. They were at once assembled in the verandah, and I made them a short speech, announcing our determination. This was touching them on the tenderest point, and all were in the midst of foud protestations of their innocence, when in walked Ajudiah. He was a small scare man, but being a high-caste Brahmin, and having beld the office of regimental puntit for a quarter of a century, he was greatly respected by the men. He had the reputation of being very learned, and had scraped together a large aum of money, as, in addition to his regimental salary, he levied large contributions from the Sepoys in his pricetly capacity, and gave instructions in Hindoo and Senscrit. Caldwell and I had been pupils of his, and he now came osteraibly to make salam, but really to remind us that we owed him a small balance On learning the state of affairs, he said: "De fender of the poor! protector of the oppress ed! it is easy to pronounce judgment, but be tween judgment and justice a wide difference exists. It cannot be concouled from the bril liant light of your penetrating mind, that it you act as you propose, all your servants will suffer equally with the guilty one. I have no doubt if such be your pleasure, that, with the aid of my own skill and your good-fortune, I can aiscover the individual who has been faithless to his salt." I have always had a most profound contempt for the Brahmins and their transparent humbug; but thinking that fear of detection might induce the culprit to confess,] gravely assented, and said I should feel much obliged by his coming next morning soon after

unrise, to make his investigation. I had not the elightest expectation that it would be successful, but I thought it might be some amusement, and at mess that evening, I mentioned it to my brother-officers, and invited them to come and see the fun.

We were hardly seated at coffee the next morning, when Ajudiah made his appearance, and asked permission to commence his experiments. This being graciously accorded, he began by seating all the servante on a chabootra. or raised platform of masonry, in front of the bungalow. He then seated himself in the middle, with a brass dish containing undressed rice at one side, and a pair of small scales and weights at the other. After mumbling a few prayers and stretching out his hands several times over the rice, with the palms open and the knuckles uppermost, like a person warraing his hands at a fire, he commenced operations by doling out to each servant a rupee's weight If of the dry rice. He used a peculiar kind of the extended hand is refused, the mere closing rupes (the shahuimahee) for this purpose. As each man's portion was weighed out, it was leace.

ches equare, and deposited in his lap by a young Brahmin, who was Ajudiah's chails, or disciple. When all had received their quantum, he stood up, and stretching out his hands to the four quarters of heaven, as if invoking the judgment of the Deity, desired them to comm whereupon all hands took their portion of rice in their mouths, and began chewing away vigorously. While this was going on, the Bratmin took up his rosary, made of the beautiful brown berries of the Melia Azedorachta, and

regue kept a sharp lookout all the time. After this lasted a couple of minutes, he gave the signal to cease, and all immediately returned their portion of rice to their leaf, with a profusion of those disgusting and unearthly ounds which only a native of India can pro-

He then went round and inspected the contents of each leaf, a most uninviting spectacle, must confess, for in all, the rice was theoughly masticated and saturated with saliva On my seking which was the guilty one, he reolied :- " Mighty sir, under your favor, all hese men are innocent." I said :- "I feel sure ome one of the servants is the thief, and are they not all present ?" No one replied; and on looking again I observed that my khidmutgar was absent. I did not in the least suspect him, as I considered him a very respectable man; he came o me with a very high character from his forner master, and during the two years he had been in my service had fully maintained it. However, as I thought that in justice none should be exempted. I desired him to be summoned. He came, after a little delay, and excused his absence by saving he had been busy in the cook-house preparing coffee. I noticed that composed and almost dignified way of speaking,

Brahmin. The man sat down among the other servants, and took his prescribed portion of rice without

but thought it might arise from his repugnance

as a Mussulman to have intercourse with a

further remark. Feeling sure of the result, I paid no further attention to their proceedings, until Caldwell exclaimed: "I say, P-, your old kit will sprain his teeth and dislocate his upper jaw if he goes on much longer like that." I then observed that the khidmutgar was making frantic efforts to chew, his entire head and body moving with the exertion; the pundit standing near and encouraging him with such words as 'Use your strength, my brother; why should the innocent fear God's judgment." This went on for a few minutes, when the khidmutgar was desired to return the rice into his leaf. He did so, and it appeared as dry as when it went into his mouth: the grains seemed slightly crushed, but not broken, nor was there a particle of saliva adhering to them. The pundit then said: "This man's guilt is manifest; he dare not deny what all the gods declare so evidently." The khidmutgar's countenance certainly exhibited all the marks of guilt and confusion. A native has one advantage, that if he blushes, it cannot be seen, and "de non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio," rage, he does not exactly grow pale, his face

assumes somewhat of the hue of an unripe Such was the case in the present instance. He stood before me with his hands closed in the attitude of prayer, unable to look in my face, and trembling in every limb. I then told him I felt sure he was the thief, and discharged him on the spot, with forfeiture of all wages due. I sent for the choudry or head-man of the bezaar, and had his but and boxes examined. but nothing was found; we searched his person with no better success; and he was resuming his turban with a triumphent air, when I perceived a suspicious-looking lump on the pendent end of it. The knot was opened, and disclosed a small bit of paper about four inches square, which proved to be a hoondee or letter of credit for the exact sum I had lost, drawn by a shroff or native banker, and dated the previous day, being the one after the robbery. This was proof not to be withstood, and they were marching him off to jail, when he asked to speak to me in private. I took him a little apart, when he said, if I promised not to send him to the magistrate, he would restore the cash. This I promised, when he confessed that he was in his bottle khana, or pantry, when he saw me put the money into my deak, and that while I was at mess the devil prompted him to steal it. The other things he concealed in a lot of fowls' feathers behind the cook-house, where we found

I will not leave it to physiologists to decide how fear, or the consciousness of guilt, acting on the salivary glands, can make them refuse to perform their usual office. I never saw the experiment repeated, nor did I ever hear of its being performed before a European, although l understand the native punchayets (courts of arbitration) frequently make use of it.

What made it more extraordinary in the present instance was, that the convicted person was a Mohammedan, and therefore unlikely to be influenced by the superstitious fear with which a Hindoo regards a Brahmin. Of course all the servants attributed it to the efficacy of the ceremonies performed by so boly a man, and we formed various conjectures on the subject. The surgeon gave us a most scientific elucidation, which left us no wiser than before and Lieutenant Fast assured us, that whenever he dissipated at all he felt a dryness in his mouth the following morning; that probably it would be much worse if he stole anything, but could not tell till he tried : and as I never heard of his essaying the experiment, I cannot tell my readers the result.

BURR'S OPINION OF LADIES .- "That man," said he one day of a stranger who had just left the 100m, "is no gentleman." "Why not?" exclaimed the ladies in a chorus. "Because he introduced politics before ladies," answered Burr. 'But, colonel, have ladies no sense, then ?" With a smile, he said in his soft, whispering way, " All sense, madam, yet it is better to talk sweet attle noth ngs to them."-Parton's

IF A kiss, says a French lady, costs less and gratifies more than anything else in exist-

PROPAGATION OF FISH.

The President of the American Institute, New York, lately read a lengthy paper on the subject of artificial propagation of fish. In auswer to a question, be said:-The preposition that I made lest year to the Legislature was that if a law was passed to protect seed, I would stock the waters of the State with salmon.

He also stated :- I have eight ponds upon my farm, stocked with forty-five hinds of fish. appeared quite absorbed in prayer and meditaamong which I have one pond of trout. They tion, though I have no doubt the cunning old grow more rapidly in a pond where well-fed than in streams. I have also some in a cash, and they are so tame that they will come to me at the sound of a bell and eat from my hand. There is no reason why fish-growing cannot be made profitable. My sold-fish are very gentle and flourishing, but are not esteemed for food. They are, however, very ornamental.

> I have one pond devoted to pike, which are extremely voracious, but have become quite docile. They pair about the first of April, and deposit their eggs, and never look after them again until their eggs are hatched, when the old pike devour their own offspriog. Taeir favorite food is frogs. I think a small fish-pond would produce a greater profit than a ten acre field well cultivated. The yellow perch is also a good fish, and does well in my ponds. Sometimes perch die from bursting their bladders in shallow water in warm weather.

The striped bass I have also succeeded in growing in fresh water to advantage, notwithstanding it is a sea fish. The common shad is the most interesting of all my fish. They spawn about 45,000 eggs each, and would multiply to a great extent if not destroyed. I have succeed ed in growing shad in fresh water, and have the man's manner was different from his usual had them to grow five or six pounds in a single year. In fact, I think the shad endures but a single year. A shad eats by suction, and never bites at a hook.

I have also a variety of fish from the grea lakes, all of which are in a flourishing condition. I deposited in one pond 3 000 cels, and have succeeded in raising them by feeding them with that till I thought I saw it."-London Quarcalt, as they are only found naturally in situations | terly. where they have a cees to the ocean. I am satisfied that the eel is oviporous, notwithstanding the contrary opinion has often been advanced.

The sense of smell in fish is generally very strong, and the sense of hearing is also well developed. The sight is also very keen in some species, though they cannot see in turbid water. The sucker is acutely sensible to touch .-Their taste is the least delicate of any of the senses, since some of them deveur food indiscriminately, without regard to quality. Fish for food are always in the finest condition when full of eggs.

After spawning, they deteriorate very rapid y. Fish food is proved to be nutritious and wholesome by the healthy condition of fishermen's families. I have not been able to domesticate cod-fish in fresh water ponds. I intend, however, to continue experiments. It is an interesting fact that the Common School Fund of Msssachusetts owes its origin to cod-fishery. I expect to be able to domesticate the tench, the physician fish of the race, its slime serving to heal the wounds in other species. There is no difficulty in transporting fish ova from one part of the country to another, nor in hatching the young fish .- Transactions of the American Institute.

To the foregoing we would add the following from the London Athenaum.

The experiment made by the Emperor of the French to stock the waters of St. Cloud with trout batched artificially, has met with compiete success. Trout twelve months old are eight inches long, and weigh from 24 to 34 ounces. Their value in the Paris market would be from 20 to 25 cents. The trout 33 months old are from 19 to 20 inches long, and weigh from 24 to 41 ounces, and would sell from 60 cents to \$1.20. It is farther stated that the waters at St. Cloud were never before inhabited by any species of salmynnia. The trout are extremely numerous, and promise to yield highly productive returns, in a commercial point of view. The principal object of the Emperor is to secertain whether the production of fish by artificial means is more profitable than the cultivation of the land, taking the same superficial area in both cases.

REMARKS .- The above article, though brief is interesting, and should have the effect to stir up those who have the appliances, to provide ponds and fill them with choice fieb. There are handreds of farms, now within our knowledge possessing every facility for having large ponds supplied with fresh running water. Millions of fish could be propagated in them, affording at all seasons of the year not only a full provision for the family, but for a dozen families, or the surplus could be catried to market with the

other products of the farm. The reference to shad, and its length of life is undoubtedly correct. We do not believe that the shad ever makes its appearance in our rivers a second time. In other words, it either dies immediately after spawning, or after it reaches the "great deep" on its return. A gentleman at Reading, in this State, with whom we were conversing on the subject a few days 20, informed us that when shad were formerly aken in the Schuylkill at that point (before the lamming of the river), he every season saw thousands of shad which had died immediately after pawning. Those surviving for the time, look ed ghastly and were just able to move. He has no doubt of the fact, that the fish never returns but once, matures in a single year, and then disappears. The young shad, when they leave us, at the end of the season, frequently attain the length of six inches, though generally about three or four, which proves that they grow rapidly .- Germantown Telegraph.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE. - Many regard the kaleidoscope as a besutiful toy and nothing more; but Sir David Brewster shows how admirably it is adapted to furnishing or suggesting ornamental patterus in manufactures, especially now that its images can be fixed by photography. Symmetry being the foundation of all beauty, especially in conventional drawing, and the most perfect symmetry that can be conceived being secured by means of the instrument, it is obviously an arm the value of which to manutacturers cannot be over-estimated.

ARTISTIC AFFECTATION.

Many years ago, at Florence, the loiterers in the Tritune were startled by the sudden rush into the room of a tittle man, whose literary fame gave him high chims to intuitive taste. He placed himself, with clasped hards. before the chief attraction in that room of treasures, and, " There," he murmured, "is the Venus de' Medici, and here I must stayforever and forever!" He had scarcely uttered these words, each more deeply and solemaly than the preceding, when an acquaintance entered, and the enthusiast, making a heaty inquiry if Lady - had arrived, left the room. not to return again that morning. Before the same statue, another distinguished countryman. whose reputation for taste was better founded, and whose sensibility old age had not blunted, used to pass an hour daily. His acquaintance respected his raptures, and kept aloof; but a young lady, whose attention was attracted by sounds that did not seem expressive of admira tion, ventured to approach, and found the poet sunk in profound but not sijent slumber. We have been assured that an eminent actor, now ne more, thought it necessary to be positively deprived of his breath by the first eight of the Apollo Belvidere, and panting to regain it, he convulsively clutched the arm of his companion, with difficulty articulating-"I breathe!"

Sir Walter Scott is one of the few men of emitence who have shown themselves entirely free from affectation and embarrasement in visit ing the galleries of Italy. When the wonders of art were pointed out to him, more especially those that require a deeper knowledge to appreciate, be would ask. "In that thought fine? Will you tell an ignorant body why it is fine ?" Perhaps (the answer might be) what you will see most readily is the grandeur of the dramatic effect—the depth of the expression—the way in which the story is told-"An, I can see that;" and as each point of excellence was explained in succession—the skill in grouping, the correctness of drawing, the beauty of form, or the harmony of color-he would reply. "Ah, I could fancy that," or "I could look at

MRS. HEMANS.

In the following passage from Miss Jewsbury's Three Histories, she avowedly describes Mrs. Hemans:

" Egeria was totally different from any other woman I had ever seen, either in Italy or in England. She did not dazzle ; she subdued me. Other women might be more commanding, more vereatile, more acute, but I never saw one so exquisitely feminine. Her birth, her education, but above all, tae genius with which she was gifted, combined to inspire a passion for the ethereal, the tender, the imaginative, the heroic, in one word the beautiful. It was in her a faculty divine, and yet of daily life; it touched all things, but, like a sunboam, touched them with a golden ninger.

"Anything abstract or scientific was unintelligible or distrateful to her. Her knowledge was extensive and various; but true to the first principle of her nature, it was poetry that she ligious belief-poetry that guided all her studies, governed all her thoughts, colored all her imaginative conversation. Her nature was at once simple and profound; there was no room in her mind for philosophy, nor in her heart for ambition. The one was filled by imagination, the other engrossed by tenderness.

"She had a passive temper, but decided tastes; any one might influence, but very few impressed her. Her strength and her weakness lay alike in her affections; these would sometimes make her weep, at others imbue her with courage; so that she was alternately a 'falcon-hearted dore,' and a 'reed broken with the wind." Her voice was a sweet, sad melody, and her spirits reminded me of an old poet's description of toe orange tree, with its

"Golden lamps, hid in a night of green," or of those Spanish gardens where the pomegranate blossoms beside the cypress. Her gladness was like a burst of sunlight; and if in her sadness she resembled night, it was night wearing her stars. I might describe and describe forever, but I should never succeed in portraying Egeria. She was a Muse, a Grace, a variable child, a dependent woman, the Italy of human beings."

ORIGIN OF THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM .-Gotham (says Grouse) is a village of Nottinghamshire, and its magistrates are said to have attempted to hedge in a cuckoo, and a bushcalled the Cuckoo's Bush-is still shown in support of the tradition. Many other ridiculous stories are told of the wise men of Gotham. A man, riding from Gotham market with two bushels of corn, was afraid of giving too much weight to his korse, and set the corn on his neck, and so rode to the end of his lour ney! A man has a cheese rolling out of his wallet on the road to market; and when he sees it run away down hill, he sets all the rest adrift in the same way, charging them all on their allegiance to meet him in the market place! Another buys an iron instrument with three legs, and under the sage metaphysical mistake that the legs necessarily imply motion leaves it to get home by itself, because it could travel better than himself, having one leg more than he possessed! Others tie their rents in a large purse to a bare, and along with the purse a letter, and commission puss to go through two market towns to their landlos who lives in a third!

PROUDHON ON SATAN .- Mr. Proudhon, the noted Socialist, says in his recent work, which bas just been seized in France, by judicial precess: " Come, Satan, come, thou the calumniated of prests and of kings! Let me embrace thee, let me press thee to my bosom! Long is it that I have known thee, and long hast thou known me! Thy works, oh, blessed one of my heart! not always are they beautiful and good; but they alone give a meaning to the Universe. and save it from absurdity. What would man be without thee ! A beast. Thou alone animatest and fecundatest labor; thou enpoblest wealth, thou excusest power, thou puttest a stamp on virtue! Hope then atill, thou prescribed one! I have to serve thee but a sixgle pen, but it is worth millions of bulletins."

MY FRIEND.

My Friend has a cheerful smile of his own, And a musical tongue has he, We sit and look in each other's face And are very good company.

A heart he has, full warm and red As ever a heart I see: And as long as I keep true to him Why, he'li keep true to me.

When the wind blows high, and the snow falls fast And the wassailers jest and roar, My Friend and I, with a right good-will e bolt the chamber door : I smile at him and he smiles at me In a dreamy calm profound. Till his heart leaps up in the midst of him With a comfortable sound.

His warm breath kloses my thin gray hair, And reddens my ashen cheeks He knows me better than you all know. Though never a word he speaks; Knows me as well as some had known Were things -not as they be But hey, what matters? My Friend and I Are capital company.

At dead of night when the house is still. He opens his pictures fair, Faces that are—that need to be And faces that never were. My wife site sewing beside the hearth, My little ones frolle wild: Though-Lillian's wedded these twenty year, And I never had a child.

But hey, what matters? when they who laugh May weep to-morrow: and they Who weep be as those that wept not—all Their tears long wiped away. Let us burn out, like you, my Priend, With a bright warm heart and bold, That flickers up to the last, then drops

Into quiet ashes cold.

And when you flicker on me, my Friend, In the old man's elbow-chair, Or-in something quieter still, where we Lie down, to arise all fair, And young, and happy-why then, my Friend, If ether friends ask for me, Tell them, I lived, and loved, and died In the best of all company

RUSHING HEADLONG INTO MARRIAGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

CHAPTER IV.

It was a very blue look-out: Captain Courte nay had called it so, when he was examining his Christmas bills; but that blue was couleur de rose, compared with the deep blue of the look-out now. With some trouble, and at a considerable escrifice, he succeeded, after a week's incarceration, in "arranging matters: but to do so, cost him far more than his impre vidence had bargained for: his income was ent down two-fifthe, and would continue thus docked, for many years to come.

They left their house at Brompton, (to eco nomize there, in the very sight of their intimat friends and neighbors, would be too galling,) and settled in a smaller one, with their children, four now, and two servants. Perhaps the most cruel point in the whole affair, to Mrs. Courtenay, was the being reduced to keep but two, a nurse and a maid-of-all-work. If she had despised one thing more than another in her sisthree hundred a year, it was that useful but sometimes very troublesome appendage, a servant-of-all-work. The house they moved into was close to that of her sister, Mrs. Lance; and for some time after taking possession of it, Mrs. Courtenay chiefly spent her days in tears, and Captain Courtenay in sitting over the fire, with s pipe and a newspaper.

The poor captain was really to be pitied. He had the misfortune to be an idle man, a man of no profession or occupation : and he had been obliged to give up his comfortable (and expensive) club, his opera, and his kid gloves. All his old habits, confirmed and strong, were rudely broken through, and instead of playing the dandy abroad, he gave way to the sulks at boma.

It was not altogether a desirable home, for Mrs. Courtenay had no idea of menagement; the servants scenting what sort of a mistress they had, showed less, and the young children tore about the house uncontrolled, destroying the peace of every room, and frequently coming to grief and screams. As to saving in the domestic details of housekeeping, Mrs. Courtenay had not the faintest conception how to begin, and the house remained a perpetual scene of worry and confusion.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. Lance were sitting together after dinner, in their comfortable dining-room, in their pleasant house. Not that their house was fine or large, but pleasant and comfortable it certainly was: for there were no storms in it, whether from parents, servants, or children, but there was well-ordered regularity. Their children-they had three-were with them now, but they were not trained to give way to way ward humors. Whilst they were talking, Mrs. Courtenay was shown in, and down she immediately set upon a chair and burst into tears. Mr. and Mrs. Lance approached her with surprise and commiseration; and little Annie, the eldest child, was so aghast at the sight, that she backed against the wall, in doubt whether she should not set up a cry

"I am tired and worried out of my life Annis," began Mrs. Courte sy to her sister. "All my efforts to be a good manager turn out wrong. I thought I would try and do the dinner to-day, for that servent of mine is so insolest and extravagant: I said there was enough mutton in the house for dinner, made into a haricot-"

"Do you mean an Irish stew?" interrupted Mrs. Lance.

"That's what vulgar people call it, Annia Susan drew down the corners of her mouth, and said not if she made it; so use remark nettled me, and I said I would do it myself. And I thought I did do it beautifully," added the uzhappy lady, with a choking sab between every other word, "and when it came to be turned out it was all burnt black to the caucepan, and smelt like a dozen blankets on fice."

"What a pity !" exclaimed Mrs. Lance. "So there was no dinner for any of us, and

that shook the ceilings, to get some where he tell me how you manage—though I seed to lough at your ways. I am afraid be'll swear at

me next, and I should never survive that." Mr. Lance rose from his chair and smiled. It will all come right Mrs. Courteway, if you only have a little perseverance. Annis was a good manager from the first, but she is better now. And while you take your first lesson, I will go in to my friend Desborough: I was telling Annie, when you came, that I owed him a Winit "

"I could not swal ow a scrap of anything it you paid me, I'm soo miserable," sobbad Mrs. Courtenay, interrupting her sister's bospitable intentions. "I will drink a cup of tea when you take yours."

"You shall have it directly, August. The servants must have finished dinner by now, and the children shall go back to the nursery."

"Tell me exactly how you manage throughout the day, Annis," said Mrs. Courtenay, when they were alone. "I will try, in my own house, to imitate it "

"I manage much as I used to do in my early married days, only there is more to do," said Mrs. Lance. "Mary set up at six-"

"And my beauty crawls down stairs at eight," interrupted Mrs. Courtenay, in a tone of wrath, "and the more I talk to her, the leager she lies : and the nurse is worse."

"Those sort of servants would be useless in my bouse," said Annis. "We breakfast at eight, and I am out of bed before seven."

"What in the world do you get up so soo for? You, I mean. It is unnecessary to rise before seven for an eight o'clock breakfast."

"I find it none too early. I like to be neatly dreated; not to come down atsirs 'a figure,' as it is called, in badly arranged hair, or an untidy, ugly dressing-gown. Then I spare a few minutes for my private reading, and a minute for the nursery, for I do not choose Annie to slur over little prayers to a careless nurse. I hope you always bear your children theirs, Augusta." "I hear them now and then at night, if I have time; never in a morning: I don't think they say any. What do prayers matter for such little children ?"

"The impressions made on young children last forever, and they tend to good or to evil," remarked Annis, in a low voice. "But let me go on. Annie breakfasts with us, the other two with nurse in the ritchen: they are soo young for that to hurt them," she added, in a they must look out for fresh situations." meaning tone. "Afterwards, when Geoffry is gone, I read to Annie for five minutes, or

"Read what!" asked Mrs. Courtensy, in surprise. "Fairy taics?"

Bible stories," added Mrs. Lance, gravely. What would become of me, of them, if I did not strive to train my children to God? How should I answer for it hereafter? Then begins the business of the day. I occupy myself in the nursery and mind the children, while nurse helps with the beds; and the-"

"Making yourself a nurse the first thing i the morning!" groated Mrs. Courtenay; "I'm sure I can never bring myself to do that."

Everybody to their taste," laughed Annia I would rather be a nurse in the moraing than in the evening. When the beds are made nurse relieves me, and I go down and help Mary in the kitchen. Sometimes I wash the breakfast things, and make a pudding, somet mes I iron the fine things: in short, I do what there is to do, of the work I have apport tioned to myself. By eleven or twelve o'clock, as it may happen, it is all done, and I am at liberty for the day, to sit down in the drawingroom, to my sewing, and chat with my friends who may call to see me. Useful sewing now, Augusta," she laughed : " no longer embroidery. or drawing, or painting, or wax flowers."

"Have you given up all those pleasant rereations ?"

"I really fear I have. I find no time for them. I make all my children's things, and part of my own and my busband's. On washing-days I am in the nursery till dinner-time. and we always, that day, have cold dinner, that both servacts may help. You see I manage as I used to, and it is only repeating what I have told you before." "You do seem to have such super-excellent

ervants !" exclaimed Mrs. Courtenay, in a sareastic tone.

"Yes. I have very good ones. Servants are much cried out against, and no doubt some are good and some are bad, but they should be esrefully chosen before admitted to the house. and I think that a good mistress generally meets with good servants. I do not mean that mine are faultless: it would indeed be a mirscle : but they know they are well off with me, for though I am resolute in having their duties thoroughly performed, I am a considerate mistress, anxious for their own comfort and wel-

"And you never have but one dinner. Aunt Clem went on so to me once in the other house, about my having two dinners, one for ourselves and another for the servanta. called it waste."

"It is so," answered Mrs. Lance : "both of time and provisions. The children have theirs in the middle of the day, they are too young to wait, but that is not much trouble. A rice pudding, perhaps, and a bit of steak, or two mutton chops: the baby does not eat meat

"But my servante gramble my life out when order only one dinner: it was my saying they must wait to-day, and dine after us, that put Susan out about the mest."

"I do not wonder at it: with such irregu larity, which to them must appear like caprice how can you expect cheerfu! obedience? Let them understand, once for all, that they dine after you, and if they persist in being discontented, the best pish will be to change."

"Change! I am always changing: you know am. Aunis. And then the taking out the children-oh, the worry it is! Of course I am not going streaming out wit : them, and Susan can't go and leave the work, so I hire girl, the green-grecor's daughter, and give her sixpence a time, but the nurse does not choose to approve of it, and says she is more plague than help."

"Ah, we are well off in that respect," said

the captain went out, swearing, with a hang but somehow we are popular in the neighbor- | wards that she really did prefer it. It was a | there's no boiling water. What does she do bood, and have had a key given to us. It is so could. Do give me a few lessons, Annis, and useful: the nurse goes there with all three children, and can sit down with the baby whilst Annie and the boy run about."

" All things seemed to turn up well for you rejoined Mrs. Courtensy, querulously, "I'm sure they don't for most people. I wish I could get a key of the equare."

"I think that when people set their face reso'utely to their duty and strive to make the best of it, humbly trusting to be helped in it, that many things do turn up for them quite wonderfully," answered Mrs. Lance, gently. "Annie! the idea of your mixing up religious notions wite the petty concerns of life

It is quite merhodistical." "Rather high church, of the two, I fazey," responded Annie, good humoredly. "But raly upon it, Augusta, that until people have learnt to remember that God's eye is upon them in all the trifles of daily life, they have not learnt

"You harp, too, upon 'system' and 'regularity.' I know I shall never learn to practice

"But you must; for the comfort of a family mainly depends upon that. At ave, while we dine, the children take their tea in the nursery, and when we have finished, they come to us are in bed."

"And then you sit stitching away here all the evening!" said Mrs. Courtenay.

"Very often I do, and Geoffry reads the pewspaper, or our periodicals. And nurse does her part to the stitching in the nur-

"Such a humdrum. Darby-and-Joan sort of

"We would not change it for yours, Augusts," laughed Annis. "But I do not work always: sometimes I read, or we play at chees, or cribbsge, and now and then a friend drops in, or we drop in to a friend's. Believe me we are thoroughly happy and contented. I told mamma I knew we could manage well on three hundred a year, and we have done so, and are fully satisfied. All of you, except papa, have spoken scerafully of my lowering myself to two servants, and one of those a nurse, but I have more regularity and comfort in my house than you had with your four. No one who comes here sees them otherwise than perfectly neat and tidy; for both the servants understand that were they to appear otherwise,

"Do your servants have meat at luncteon ! "Never. They have it at one meal onlydinner. They cat as much as they please then. Believe me, Augusta, we have no stinting in necessaries, though we cannot afford luxur.es."

"You are not too luxurious in dress, that's certain," said Mrs. Courtenay, looking at her half to every pie." sister's, a ruby merino; "and yet, it really looks well," she added, "with its pretty trim mings of frings."

"Quite as well, for a home dress, as your rich silk, Augusta. Especially with that great splash of greace down the front."

"Splash of grease!" echoed Mrs. Courtenay eastily casting her eyes on her dress, and beholding a broad, running stain. "There! I must have done that to-day, meddling with that abominable cooking."

"You surely did not do your cooking in that

"What else could I do it in ?" fretfully reorted Mrs. Courtenay. "I could not be in a habby wrapper and a loose, dirty jacket over it at two or three o'clock in the day, when people might be calling."

"I would not be seen in either, at any time, Augusta But there's the advantage of getting over these domestic jebs early in the day. You should have a large apron to put on in the kitchen, as I do."

"To save that dress?" saresstically asked Augusta Courtensy, who was in a thorough illtemper.

"No, this is not my morning dress," quietly returned her sister. "That is only alpaces .-But it is nicely made, not a 'wrapper' or a loose jacket,' and is neither dirty per shabby."

"How do you make soup?" pursued Mrs. Courtenay, ignoring the implied reproof. "Suan sends up ours all water, and the ceptain can't est it; although she has four pounds of mest to make it with, which looks boiled to rags, fit only to throw away."

"Oh, Augusta! four pounds of meat wasted n soup! You will never economize at that rate. Poor people—as perhaps I may venture to call you now, with ourselves-should never attempt expensive soups. For them it is waste of money."

' I'm sure I have heard you talk of baving soup often enough," angrily returned Mrs. Cour-

"Yes, soups that cost nothing, or next to nothing."

"Like that parsonage soup!" cried Mrs. Courtenay, bursting into a lough. "Do you remember, Aunia? You came home from one of your visits at Aunt Ruttley's, boasting of some delicious, cheap soup; and when mamma inquired how this delicious, cheap soup was made, you said of young pesschells. It remained a standing joke against you. Is that how your soups are made t"

"No. Winter is not the season for pea stells. Bat I suppose what I am going to say to you will appear quite as much of a joke .-We rarely make our pea-soup of anything but

"Bonca!" repeated Mrs. Courtenay, as much

astunished as if her sister had said feathers. "We never waste a bone. Beef-bones, mutton-hones, all, in short, are boiled, and boiled iong, for about twelve hours; they stand by the side of the hitchen fire, not monopolizing it: with an omes or two, a turnip, a carrot, and colery. It is all strained off, and the next morning is in a jeily. The peas are then boiled in it with some mint, and it is an excellent soup. Then sometimes we have the French soup, as we call it. Test poor French governess whom I isvited to stay with me when she lost her eituation, taught Mary how to make it. She used to make it for herself on Fridays, and say she preferred it to fish. I thought at first she Mrs. Lance, with animation. "We have no said it out of delicacy, to prevent my going to right to the square, not absolutely living in it, the expense of fish for her, but I believed after- Captain Courtersy. "No breakfast, because of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown was the weekly sed a pie-dish containing the soup.

treat to her, for she never got it in England." "What soup is it ?"

"The French call it soupe maigre. On fastdays they put a piece of butter into a sauce pan, on other days a piece of dripping, let it melt, and put into it a quantity of vegetables ready out in small pieces, carrots, turnips, lecks and potatoes. They stir all these about over the fire, till they are well saturated with the dripping or butter, but not to brown them. then fill up the seucepen with water, and let it boll for two or three bours, adding pepper and salt to tute. You cannot think what a nice soup it makes."

"I am willing to take your word for it," resurned Mrs. Courtensy, with an ungracious accent. "Soup made of dripping, and pea soup made of bones! I wonder what the captain would say if I placed such before him."

" If placed before him, well made, he would say they were excellent," was the rejoinder of Annis. "My husband thinks them eo, and it is not necessary to proclaim your mysteries of economy over the dinner-table. Both these soups are very grateful on a cold winter's day. Besides " the laughed, "they save the meat; my servants like these soups so much now that they often make their dinner of them, and will put away the meat untouched. Angusta." while the servants dine. By seven, the children broke off Mrs. Lance, in a changed tone, "i you are to despise every word I say, as I see you do. why come to me for information ?"

" No. I do not despise your words, Annis; am obliged to you for being at the trouble to explain to me; but I cannot belp despising the cookery; the odd, parsimonious way of concecting soups out of nothing. It is so ridiculous !

"Had I begun li'e upon the income you did, Augusta, I dare say I should never have learnt these frugal odds and ends of cookery. But I can testify that they are very helpful both to comfort and to the purse; and if those who enjoy but my confined income do not understand them, or have them practised in their household. they ought to do so."

"What ought pies to be made of?" interrupt ed Mrs. Courtensy, remembering another domes tie stumbling block.

" Many things. Apples, and rhubarb, and-"Nonsense, Annis! You know I meant the "No. I did not. I make mine of lard. Some

times of beef dripping." "Beef drip-Well, what next? You nust have learnt that at the parsonage."

"No, indeed, the parsonage was not rich enough to possess dripping. If by good luck it did get any, the children used to scramble for it to put on their bread. Nicely clarified, it makes a very fair crust. But I generally use lard."

Susan won't use anything but the best fresh butter; such a quantity; about a pound and a

"Make them yourself, Augusta." "I can't; nobody can est them. I have tried my hand at three or four, and they were as bard as lead, and could not be cut into; you might throw them from here to York, and they'd never break. But all these things are nothing to the washing; that's dreadful. I have taken to have most of it done at home, for the expense was ruinous, and the servant would not so much as rub out a duster. Every

Monday morning a woman comes-"You should have it done on Tuesday," soaped and put in soak on Monday morning they come clean with half the labor. And every fortnight would be often enough."

"They seem not to come clean at all in our house," grouned Mrs. Courtensy. "I tell Susan she must help the woman, but I believe all the help she gives is gossip. Three days every week is that washerwoman with us, and she has two shillings a day, and ests enough to last her till she comes again the next week; and the house is in a steam and a warfare all three days, for they won't keep the doors shut, and the servants won't iron, or fold, saying they have no time, and the things go to the mangling woman in the rough, and she folds them and charges double pay, and they come home as wet as water, and lie about for days, to be aired. Altogether, the clothes don't get put away till the Monday comes round again."

"I could not live in such a house!" exclaimed Annis. "We wash every other Tuesday, as I tell you, and by Thursday night the things are in the drawers, except what may want mending."

"You must have Aladdin's lamp. However

do you manage it ?" "Management and system; with, of course industry. Unless you can bring such to bear in your house, Augusta, it will be the same cene of confusion forever. How uncomfortable it must make your husband."

"It makes him very cross, if you mean that It is all confusion; no comfort and no peace." Mrs. Courtenay had good cause to say so, and the confusion grew more confused as time went on. She made atrenuous efforts, to the best of her ability, to remedy it, but succeed she could not. She changed her servants perpetualty, she made sudden plunges, by fits and starts, into the arts of cooking and costriving, but the only results were the spoiling of provisions, the waste of money, short commons and ill temper on all sides. Her husband took refuge again in his club, for society, sheerly drives out of his own house, which augmented expenses greatly.

CHAPTER V.

Captain Courtenay sat one summer's more ing in his stockings, the image of patience looking at a very untidy breakfast-cloth, and wishing he could also look at some breakfast; and two children were flying about the room, their hands full of bread-and butter, which was being shared between their mouths and the carpet.

"It's too bad, Augusta," eaid he, as his wife came in: "twenty minutes past ten, and the breakfast not up. What's she at?

"Leisurely eating her own breakfast, and the nurse with her," replied Mrs. Courtenay; "and the only answer I can get from her is that the kettle don't bile, and she ain't the fire to made it bile sooner than it will."

"That is always the excuse,' sighed poor

a morning? Be still, can't yeu, Bob?"
"She makes their own breakfast first, and then file up the kettle again to boil for us. It's of no nee talking to her; she is getting insolent already, and has been here but ten days. There's not a thing touched yet, and the kitchen is as the left it last night."

"I want my boots."

"There's not a boot or shoe cleaned. Why don't you put on your alippors ?". "Because I can't find them. Bob,

was it you caw my slippers ?" "In the oven, pa, all burnt up. We won dered what it was small so yesterday, and when Harriet looked in the oven, it was the

slippers." "Who put them there?" angrily demands Mrs. Courtenay. "I don't know," answered Bob. "Harriet

said she didn't. Perhaps it was the bogy." "Hallo!" cried out the captain. "Whe,

" The bogy, pa."

"Who tells you anything about the bogy ?" "Liza does. When Emily and Freddy won't go to sleep, 'Line goes and calls the bogy. He made us scream so the other night, when he began to welk along the passage to fetch us."

"This is infamous!" uttered Captain Courtensy to his wife. "Nothing can be so bad as frightening children; they may never entirely overget its effects. Augusta, if any servant in the house dares to frighten my children, she shall go out of it, so inquire into this. Why don't you see after things botter !"

"I am seeing after things from morning till night. I think," retorted Mrs. Courtenay, who had not been down stairs ten minutes.

"And 'Liza'-what a propunciation! When do they pick it up ?"

"Oh, from the servants," replied Mrs. Courtenay, apathetically. "Eliza herself speaks badly."

"I cannot make it out," exclaimed poor Captain Courtensy, in an impassioned, but help less tone; "no other family seems to have such servants as we get. They do nothing; they are troublesome in all ways. Look at those two children; the buttons off their shoes, their socks dirty, their pinafores in holes, their hair uncombed! Bob; Emily; have you been washed this morning?"

"No," was the children's answer. "'Ligg don't wash us till she takes as out in the day. It don't matter, she says."

The breakfast came in at last. And in discussing the merits of a capital ham (actually boiled well, by some mistake) the captain grew pleasant and talkative.

"We had a snug party at the club last night, and a famous rubber. I cut in three

"Did you win !" inquired his wife. "No," said the captain, lugubriously. lost eleven points."

"Which was eleven shillings out of you pocket, and we can't afford it. You ought not to go there so much."

"Then you should make the house habitable." "I don't make it unhabitable, Robert; it's

these wretches of servants."

"It's comething," said the captain. "By the way," he added, a recollection coming over him. "Ord has returned, and was there. He

"Oh! how could you ask him, Robert? Such a fuss and trouble as it will be."

"He asked himself; said he wanted to see you and the children. Nothing pleases you, Augusta. I go out too much, you say; and I am not to have a friend here; what am I to do? Sit in this room all day and all night, counting my fingers, while you storm at the ill-

doings in the kitchen ?" "If my servants were worth anything, would not mind who came; but I suspect if we give Harriet two things to cook, she'll spoil

"Ord will take us as he finds us .- Will you

children be quiet?—He knows it is not with us as it used to be, and he is a good feliow. A bit of fish and a joint; it's all we need have." "No fish, no fish," hastily cried Mrs. Courte-

Sunday; she sent it up in rage, on a bare dish, and all the scales on. I'll get some soup instead." "Very well. Friday; it's not a very good day for choice, but I'll go out and cater for you,

as I walk to the club. I am going directly after breakfast." The result of the captain's catering proved to be a piece of meat for soup, some lamb chops, a couple of fine ducks, green peas, as-

paragus, and young potatoes. "The dacks must be stuffed, Harriet," ob served Mrs. Courtenay, "and you must make a nice gravy for them.

"The gravy falls from 'em in rossting, don't it?" was Harriet's response.

"No," wrathfully returned Mrs. Courtenay, don't you know better than that? It must be made gravy, and a very good one." "That Il make another saucepan on the fire,"

cried Harriet; "I must have the range out as wide as he'll go. It'll be a bother to get them feathers off the wings." "What!" uttered Mrs. Courtenay, the re-

mark causing her to look round hastily at the ducks. And then she saw that the inexperienced captain had not ordered them to be made ready for dressing, but had bought and sent them home just as they were displayed in and their heads hanging down.

"If ever I saw anything so stupid in all my life!" uttered she, in her vexation. "And we don't know where they were bought, to send them back to be done. You must draw and truss them, Harriet."

"Never drawed no animal in my life, and don't know how to do it," promptly returned

Neither did Mrs. Courtenay know. And she forcesw the day would have some perplexity. Harriet suggested that Mrs. Brown should come in, and her mistress eagerly caught at it; so the children were left to the mercies of the stairs. like Mrs. Jellaby's Peepy, while Eliza was sent flying round the neighborhood in search

westerwoman, and the two servente were on very good terms with her. "Do you know how to propage ducks for roasting!" was the antious question Mrs. Courtenay put to her, when she returned with Ries.

"Please, mem, I've seen 'em done. I can't my as I've had a deal of experience in such like. But in the matter of scouring out of saucepeas, and putting on of coal, and getting ready of plates and dishes, and acraping of potatoes, and skelling of peas, and all them odd be, there ain's tobody more quicker nor handle; than me.

" Me and Mrs. Brown will manage weil between us, ma'am," said Harriet "Don't you stop here, please, for you'll only put us out. Now as I have got her to do the rough part, I be bound I'll do the fine."

Mrs. Courtenay was but too willing to ac cede to this advice. She hated the hitchen, and was always as thankful to get out of it, as monks tell us poor erring souls are to get out of purgatory. So, with numerous charges and directions, the latter somewhat obscure, owing to her own inexperience, she left them to it, and did not go down again, passing a very agreeable day chatting with some acquaintance who called, and devouring a new novel

Late in the afternoon she was surprised by a visit from her old maiden aunt, Miss Ciemantina Marsh, whom she had not seen for twelve months, and who had come to pass a few days with Mrs. Lance.

"Now you must stay and dine with me Aunt Clem. I shall be glad of you, for Major Ord is coming, and you will make the fourth at

"I am agreeable," answered Aunt Clem. Annie has sent me to ask you to her house to tea. Your mamma is there, and the doctor is coming in the evening. I told Annie perhaps I should have my dinner with you, and bring you

in, afterwards." "Then come up stairs, and take your things

"Why, what's this ?" uttered Aunt Clem. a she followed her niece to her bed-room Half-past four in the day, and your bed not

"Oh! Harriet must have forgotten all about the up stairs work, and I'm sure I did. It must now, till after dinner. She is a fresh servant, sunt, and she knows little about cooking, and the woman that's kelping her seems to know less. It is of no use seeking for good books in servants-of all-work, and they plasue one's life out."

"Your nurse might do the bedrooms on busy days," said Aunt Clem.

"She might, but she doesn't. She is out now with the children. We have got a key of the square, like Acnis, and she takes the whole ribe there, and I get a quiet hour in-doors."

They were to dine at five, early hours suiting Major Ord; and, a few minutes before the hour, he and the captain were heard to enter. "Where are they going ?" cried Augusta, in

dismay. "Never upstairs to wash their hands! My goodness me! can Robert be taking him up to that untidy room!" "I should hope not." cried Aunt Clem; "it set my teeth of order on edge. There's no water, and no clean towels, and the hot-water jug. and razor, and shaving-paper all soap-suds, are

have left them this morning, and the bed's just litter altogether."

on the dressing table, as your hasband must

"They are gone in there. Robert's as sense less as an owl." "I think it's somebody e'se that's senseless." significantly retorted Aunt Clem. "How could he suppose the room had not been put to

rights ?" " Hark! he is going for water to the nursery Eliza keeps a pitcher there. What will Major Ord think of it all ?"

"Some water!" roared out the captain

there's none anywhere." Mrs. Courtenay rang the bell in a tremor, and

Harriet was heard to go up. The gentlemen came down. The major was pleasant men, much older than Captain Courtenay. He had plenty to tell Mrs. Courtenay of his solourn abroad, and was in the midst of it, when a crash startled them from the kitchen. nay. "Remember that piece of salmon on comething had gone.

"It sounds like a dish," laughed the captain I hope our dinger was not in it." Half-past five, an i no sigus of dinner.

" Had you not better step and see what they are about 1" or ed out old-fashioued Aunt Clem to her piece. "Oh, dear, no," coldly replied Augusts, too

much the fine lady to do so, in the sight of the major. "They do not like to be interfered A little more suspense, and then there came

timid knock to the room door. " Come in." "Please, gentlefolks, the dinner's a waiting."

A cold shiver ran right through Mrs. Courtenay, as the major held out his arm. For it occurred to her that she had said nothing to Harriot about who was to wait, and that voice was Mrs. Brown's. Could Harriet be sending that fright of a woman into the dining-room, and be stopping, herself, in the kitchen?

It was so. Serewing herself right behind the door, in her timidity, was humble Mrs. Brown. A pale, half starved woman with thin cheeks, and a block beard. A white apron of Harrier's was tied over the corners of her shawl and her patched gown, and a calico cap on her head, with a wide-spreading calico border, that flow up as she moved. On the table, where the the poulterer's shop, part of their feathers on, soup ought to have been, was a large plated dish-cover, completely covering what might be

underneath, and resting on the tablecloth The captain was speechless. He looked at Mrs. Brown, he looked at the cover, and he looked at his wife; and his wife would have seen thankful not to look anywhere, but to sink through the floor or escape up the chimney .-But they took their sests, Mrs. Brown drew up, and Aunt Clem volunteered grace, during

the captain's mare. "Please, sir, am I to take off the kiver ?" "What is the mesning of this ?" ejaculated the captain, unable to contain himself any

los ger. He probably meant Mrs. Brown. She thought o"berwise. She listed the "kiver," and disclu-

"Please, pentlefelle, we had a michelle" int broke the tureen; but it's only in three places Where's Harriet?" Seroely domanded Cap-

lain Courtensy. " Please, sir, she's in the kitchen."

"Go down there, and send her up." Mrs. Brown went down; but Mrs. Brow came up again.

" Piesse, gentlefolks, Harriet haven't a cle ed of hereolf, and she's rather black. Please, as soon at the have dithed we her ducks and chops, she says she'lf wash her hands and face, and come."

Poor Mrs. Courtenay's face wanted washin -washing with some cooling lotion, to allay its fover heat. The captain, helpless and crestfallen, served out the soup.

"What soup d'ye call this?" une ly asked Aust Com, at the first specuful.

Vermiesli soup " replied Mrs. Courienay "Are you sure it is not made of coffee-berries ?" returned Aunt Clem.

Wacther the soup was made of water, grease, or coffee berries, robody could tell; but it was like a mixture of all three.

" If these are not coffee-berries. I never say coffee-berries" persisted Aunt Clem, striking her spoon against sundry hard brown substance in her plate.

"They are coffee-berries," uttered the per plexed captale.

"Please, gentlefolks, when Harriet was going to put in the vermicilli, she laid hold on the wrong paper, and the coffee berries slipped in afore she found out her mistake," explaine Mrs. Brown. "There was no time to fish 'em out again."

Apart from the coffee berries, the soup was unestable, and the spoons were laid down.

"Take it away," said the captain. So Mrs. Brown earried away the pie-dish and upon returning to remove the respective plates, she saked first, individually, "Please had they done with it?"

" Never mind, Mrs Courtenay," said Major Ord, good-humoredly; "misfortures will hap pen, you know, in the test regulated family. am an old traveller, and think nothing

"Let us hope what's coming will be better observed the captain. " And we'll try the wine meanwhile, major."

What was coming was tolerably long in co ming, and Mrs. Courtenay got hotter, but when it did come, it came in triumph. Harriet (in elesn hands and face, and a gown all grease,) bearing one dish, and Mrs. Brown another, and then both returned for the vegetables. The mafor gently rubbed his hands, and the covers were removed

"Lamb chops and ducks, major," said Mrs Courtenay. "We made no stranger of you."

Which were the chops and which were the ducks? The dish before Mrs. Courtenay appeared to contain a mass of something as black as chips. It was the chops, burnt to a coal. That was unpardonable of Harriet, for she could cook chops well. "I fear I cannot recommend the chops," said the miserable hosters,

"but I think I can the-" For upon looking towards the ducks she was struck by the extraordinary appearance they presented. The captain was also gazing upon them with open mouth, and Aunt Clem was putting on her spectacles for a better view.

"What d'ye call ttem?" asked Aunt Clem "They must be some foreign-shaped creatures from abroad."

"Harriet, are those the ducks ?" uttered Mrs. Courtensy.

They were the ducks, but-"If I don't believe they have been cooked

with their heads on!" interrupted Aunt Clem. "And those things, sticking up in the air, are the beaks, and those four things are their eyes. My gracious, girl!" turning sharply round to Harriet, " did you ever see ducks cooked with their heads on, before ?" The heads had been elevated, in an ingenious

way, a quarter of a yard high, by means of upright skowers, with, as Aunt Clem expressed it, the beaks sticking up. The feet were sticking up also, and spread out like fans. Harriet made her sacape from the room. "They won't eat the worse for it," said Major Ord good naturedly; and the captain

proceeded to carve them in the best manner he could, considering the array of skewers. "Stuffing, major ?" " If you please. It is called a vulgar taste, I

believe, but I plead guirty to lining it." "So do I sir," said Aunt Clem, fixing her

spectucies on the resjor's face, "and I hope I never shall shrink from avowing it, though the world does seem to be turning itself topsyturvy, aping after what it calls refinement. A duck, without the sage and onions, wouldn't be & a duck to me." "Nor to me either, ma'am," said the mejor.

"What very extraordinary stuffing!" uttered Aunt Ciem, who was the first helped. "What s it made of?" continued ste, miffing and tas-

"Made of!" hesitated the unhappy Mrs Couriecay. "Please, gentiefolks, it's chiefly made of suet,

with thyme and pa'sley and orumbled bread and pepper and sait," spoke up Mrs. Brown. Fortune be good to us!" uttered Aunt

Ciem, "why that's a veal stoffing. Ducks are stuffed with sage and onions." "Piesse, gentlefolks, I telled Harriet I had

seen 'em done with ergs and inions, and she asked if I thought I knowed better than her." "Will you have any of it, major?" inquired the captain, very quietly, in his mortification.

"Well, I don't know. How will it teste?" The vagetables would have been very good had they been done, but the peas were as hard as the coffee-berries, and the grass, as Aunt Celm called it, had never been untied from the bandle in which it was bought. The young potatoes were in a mash. They were trying to make a duner, when a divertissement occurred the children, returning home from their walk. burst into the room, and, undiec plined and wilful as they were, could only be got rid of by force, the captain being obliged to rise from table and assist in the ejection, whilst their acresms frightened the visitor and designed Auat Clem. Poor Captain Courtenay almost swore a mental oath that he would run away to

Africa with morning light. "Oh, Aunt Clem! did ever anything go as

unfortunate !" buret forth Mrs. Courtmay, la shower of agen'ring tears, the moment she ec-caped from the dising-room. "What is to be done? What will Major Ord think of me, as the mistress of such a household—ruch house

keeping !"
"He will think you are an idiot," was entary reply of Aunt Clem. "And so I. I am going to Mrs. Lance now: it is

"I'll go with you," foverishly uttered Au gusta. "I cannot stay here, and face my husband and the major at coffee."

"Caution the kitchen first, then, that the don't make the coffee of vermicelli," retorted

The peaceful home of her sister Annis, every thing so quiet and orderly, was like a haven of rost, after her own, to Mrs. Courtenay. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh were there, but Mr. Lance had not returned from town, to the extreme surprise, if not alarm, of his wife, for he was always punctual. He soon came in, and Captain Courtenay with him, Major Ord having pleaded an evening eagagement.

"We ennet go on like this," cried the ca ain, suppressing his temper, as he looked his sobbing wife, who had been detailing her grievances. "Where lies the fault; and what is to be done !"

"I think the fault lies in Augusta's incape city for management," said Dr. Marsh, "and-"Oh, papa!" she sobbed, "you den't knew low I have tried to learn."

"And in your being unable, both of you, mmodate yourself to your reduced income. he added. "Augusts, child, you interrupted me. It is now three hundred a year: but, with all your discomfort, you must be exceeding it." "Four hundred won't cover our expense this year," answered the captain, gloomily.

"And what will they be next," choked A gusta, "when there's going to be-I'm afraidanother-baby !"

An ominous pause ensued: all present fe that such prospects were not bright ones. Aunt Clem broke it with a grean:

"Oh, of course; that's sure to be it. Th less they are wanted, the more they come." "Courtenay," observed the doctor, "you club and your out-door luxuries must be incom patible with your means."

"I can't lies without my club," interrupted the captain, in an earnest accent; "I must have some refuge from such a home as mine. And how to spend less in any one point than we do, is more than I can tell; or Augusta either, I believe. Lance-Annie-why don't you teach

"Ab, we began at the right end," said Mr Lance; "we economized at first, and it is now pleasant to us. We have had to practise self-denial patiently, to bear and forbear: but we have every wished-for comfort, and are happy."

"And you seem to live well, and you some times have a friend to dine with you, Lance,'

cried the captain. "To be sure. We do not keep ourselves to

ourselves, like hermits."

"And he does not get soup made of grease and coffee-berries, and ducks reasted with their mal in a beard and a shawl to wait upon him !" grumbled the captain, which sent Mr. Lance into an explosion of laughter, for he had not heard of the mishaps of the day.

"It is of no use to minee the matter," cried Aunt Clem to the captain and his wife, in her most uncompromising voice. "You two never ought to have married; you are not fitted by nature to get along on a limited income, and tura its inconveniences into pleasures. What's more, you never will: you will go on this miserable way forever: and what will be the end of

it, I don't know." There was another pause: for Aunt Clem words were true, and could not be gainsaid. "I wish I had your occupation, Lance; o

"I wish you had, indeed. An idle man no to have a pocket full of money." "But, Lance," mused the captain,

must have brought a strong will to bear down

some other," exclaimed the captain.

your old habits when you married Annie." "Yes: and as strong a conscience," replie Mr. Lance, in a low tone. "We both delibe rated well upon what we were going to do, and we felt that we could go through with it and succeed. It is difficult for men, brought up in expensive habits, as you and I were, Courtenay, to subdue them effectually, and become quiet members of society, men of reflection good husbands and fathers, and remain so, without a struggle. Temptations to relapse, beset us on all sides; and few find out the way, and ac

if it is found and acquired, the struggle soon ceases, and all the rest is easy." "But you will never find it out, captain, exclaimed Aunt Clem; "you and Augusta are of the wrong sort. Geoffry and Annis set out in the practice of self-denial: Annis in the shape of dress, visiting, and gaiety, and Geoffry in that of out-door society. Annis, too, had the knask of domestic economy; Augusta has not; and there's a great deal in that. Some are born with it, and others seem as if they can never

quire the inward strength to resist them. But

acquire it, try as they will." "And what will you do for money, when your children want educating, Augusta 1" asked

Mrs. Marsh. "I'm sure I don't know, mamma," was the elpless answer.

"We are putting by for that," said Annis. "Putting by out of three hundred a year!" ejaculated Captain Courtenay.

"A little," she replied. "And the first year or two of our marriage we were enabled to put by really a great deal. But it causes me many an anxious thought, for I knew how expensive education is."

"We shall weather it, Annis," said her bue

"Yes," she sighed, "I hope we shall. And believe we shall," she added, more cheerfully: I never lose my trust, save in some wrong moment of despondency. Augusta has made me look on the dark side of things to-night.

"I know we shall," Mr. Lance replied, gazing at her with a meaning smile and a bright eye. "The half-yearly meeting of the institution took place to-day, and the governors had me before them, said some civil things to me. and raised my calary. It was what I never ex-

Raised your salary !" she eagerly uffered.

'One hundred a year.' "Oh. Gooffey !"

The tears rushed into her eyes and down her heeks in spite of herself. It was such a reward!-for their patient perseverance had been attended with rube and crosses. All fears for the future seemed at an end.

"Let me congratulate you, Lance," cried the aptain, heartily. "You can launch out a little

"Launch out," returned Mr. Lance, with clance at his wife, which she well understood 'Is it to be so, Annis !"

"I think not," she said, with a happy smile We are quite contented as we are, and wil put it by for our children." "You'll be geese if you don't," sharply cried Aunt Clem. "What oculd you want to launch

out in, I should like to know, beyond what

you've got? A coach and three ?" "They have learnt the secret," said Dr Marsh, nodding to the company. "Lance and Annis are happy on their three hundred a year for they confine their desires within their in come: if you, Courtensy, and Augusta, came inte a thousand a year to-morrow, you would be sure to go beyond it. They conform their wants to their circumstances: you can't; and,

as Aunt Clem says, you never will." "Never," put in Aust Clem. "And there lies all the difference," conclude

There it does all lie. And the expediency or non-expediency, of frugal marriages can ever be satisfactorily settled: for where one couple will go on and flourish, bravely surmounting their difficulties, another will come to repentance, poverty, and embarrassment, and a third live, in private, after the proverbially happy manner of a cat and dog. It does not lie altogether in the previous habits, or in the education, or in the disposition, still less in the previous station of life: it lies far more in the capacity of the husband and the wife, both, to be able to adapt themselves cheerfully. and hopefully, and perseveringly to their circumstances: and few will be able to tell whether or not they can so adapt themselves, until they try it; whether the irrevocable step will turn out for better, or for worse.

THE UTAH REBELLION .- The Mormons Arms and Determined to Resist—Col. Mons Requested to Push Forward—The Troops Camp Scott Living on Mule Meat —Intelligen from Camp Scott to the 6th May has been re-

ceived at Fort Leavenworth.

On that day two Mormons came into the camp from the city, having dispatches from Governor Cumming for Secretary Cass. The troops were expected to move toward the Val-ley by the end of May.

At Fort Kearney the Commanding officer di-

rected the expressmen to inform Col. Monroe that he had information that Governor Cumming had been expelled from Salt Lake City. and that the Mormons were in arms, and determined to resist the army to the last. Also request ing Colonel Monroe to push on as speedily as possible.

venty-five miles beyond Fort Laramie, had on countered snow two and three feet deep, and many animals were lost. All the streams were very high. Peace Commissioners were obliged

It was reported that the troops at Camp Scott were living on mule meat. No official information had been received at Fort (Leavenworth) but the authority for the

foregoing intelligence is regarded as unquestion-

SCENE IN THE LIVERPOOL POLICE COURT. On the 11th ult., James Smith, second mate the American ship New Yors, and William Denny, carpenter of the same vessel, were ar-raigned before the Liverpool Police Court, charged with assaulting William Kinlay, a sea man on board the ship. In answer to the explanations of Smith, the presiding justice addressed him in the following language:—

'You are a great coward and scoundrel. The

Americans are disgracing their country by their crueity to the crews of their ships, and if they don't find correctives on the other side they shall on this. The penalty we are about to in flict is less than the enormity of the crime. Men like you of respectability, who are no doubt taught a great deal better, conduct yourselves toward this poor man, whom you con eider your inferior, in the most brutal way-hicking him in the ribs, hicking him in the face. and knocking him about as if he were an old shoe or an old hat. Such conduct is not to be olerated here, and you must each pay a fine of £5, or go to prison for two months.

HABITS OF GRASSHOPPERS .-- A COTTEMPOR lent of the Colorado (Texas) Ciuzen, writing from Goliad, says of the grasshoppers:—"They have an especial fondness for wheat and cot ton, but don't take so kindly to corn. The only vegetable they spare is the pumpkin. The most deadly poisons have had no effect upon them fumes of suiphur they rather like than other wise; mosquito nets they devour greedily lothes hung out to cry they esteem a rarity blankets and gunny bags they don't appear to fancy. They swim the broadest creeks in safety, sun themselves awhile and then go on The whole mass appear to start and move at the same time, travel for an hour or two, devouring everything in their way, and then suddenly cease, and not move persaps for a week, during which time no feeding is no-ticed—and, finally, they carefully avoid the sea

THE Havana Diario de la Marina, of th 21st of May, aliading to the overnauling of American ships in the port of Sagua la Grande says: "It was impossible to prevent it. There was no authority or force near the spot. As soon as intelligence of the act was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose house was five leagues distant, he repaired to ther with an ample force, and, according to the advices re-ceived by the Government, measures will be adopted for the future to protect our coasts from such arbitrary and irregular acts as those committed by the commander of the Buzzard, in contravention of international laws and treaties. We understand that the couduct of treaties. We understand that the couduct of the commander of this steamer was imme distely resuked by his superior on the part of her Brittanic Majesty's Government."

GENERAL HOUSTON'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—General Houston, immediately after the acjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico, with a company of four or five thousand men, who are shrious to fol-low the hero of the Alamo to new conquests. Walker and Henningsen do not inspire the adventurous youth of the South with confidence, and it has been signified to Gen. Hous-ten that, if he would lead them, there were tousands ready to follow him to any part of dexico. The understanding is that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and tring it into the Union, and, with it, Houston into the Senste. - Echange Paper.

Johnson gives the following definitions
Garret—The highest soom in the house.
Cockloft—The room over the garret.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

COMMON COMPLAINT-MAJESTY IN MINIA TURB-AN ASTONISHING FEAT-A VISIT TO ROSA BONNEUR.

Paris, May 13, 1868.

It would be difficult to imagine anything nore detestable than the sort of Spring we are having. The precocious heat of March and the early part of April brought on the stone-fruit and Spring toilettes just as precedously; and from the middle of April until now, we have had tremendous gales of north-east wind that have shaken down apricots, cherries, and plums by the million, and nightfrosts that have driver Spring toilets back into their cartons, and their wearers back into the substantial comforts Winter clothing. Yet the sun is warm, spite of the coldness of the wind; one is bested at one moment, and chilled the next; and pro ple are suffering from all this, in health and is temper, as is usual under such irregular and omfortable circumstances.

The Queen of Holland-a cousin of the Em eror, is here on a visit; and has just been escorted by the Prefect of the Seine over the new market-balls, of which I gave your readers the benefit of a full description in a former letter. It is a most curious place, and well worth a visit from crowned or uncrowned people Her Dutch majesty-belonging to the deer" of royalty, will be fêted in the palaces of her Imperial relative; but no great turnout will be made for her. As to the deliberations of the Congress now holding its "Supplementary Session" here, we have as yet heard very little of its doings.

Mr. Rarey, and his wonderful horse-taming invention, still pre-occupies the public mind as much from curiosity as to what the secret can be, as from interest in what appears to be a very precious and important discovery. Meantime, for the benefit of those who are interested in hippic matters, let me narrate the extraordinary feat just performed here by one of

their favorite quadrupeds. A tew days ago, at 11 o'clock at night make use of a rather Hibernian mode of expression!) a horse, which had just been unharnessed in the court of a house in the Rue St. Florentin, near the entrance of the Champs Elysées, having probably taken fright at something or other, made a sudden spring, and ounded out of the court, and into the street. so suddenly that the groom who had just taken him out of harness, could not even grace. see in which direction he had disappeared. Next day it was ascertained that he had been seen by different persons, galloping by with the speed of the wierd steeds in old German legends, and disappearing a moment of terwards in the surrounding darkness. He had been last seen at the barrier de l'Etoile. at the upper end of the Champs Elysées, at a little past midnight. The agents of the Octroi had tried to stop him, but the horse, leaping at a bound the low, stone wall opposite the guardhouse, had vanished down the Avenue de l'Im-

Next morning, at half-past four o'clock, the men employed in the stables of Mr. Bernbeim, a horse-dealer, in the Rue Charlot, just outside the barrier de l'Etoile, espied the horse wandering about the Rond-point, and endeavored to take bim, when the animal pushed off down the Rue de l'Etoile, where a number of masons, who were just going to their work, laced themselves before him, so as to bar his farther progress. Turning round towards the entrance of the street, the horse perceived a company of the stable men preparing to cut off his retreat; and espying a door standing ajar at the entrance of an alley, he pushed against it, and crotting down the alley, arrived at the door of a house at the farther end, which he entered, and at once, to the stupefaction of the oncierge who had put his night-capped head out through the window of the loge to see what was the matter, began to climb the stairs with great caution, but with an evicent determination to get up to the top. The stair-case, spiral. and very narrow, is also very steep, and four stories high; with the door of each story open ing upon it. Though the staircase is less than a yard in width, as we learn from a distinguished authority in all matters relating to horses, who has measured the staircase, and accertained the facts of this curious adventure. the intrepid quadruped elimbed to the top of the house, in a very few minutes arrived at the top, and with the door of the fourth-story shut in his face, the poor animal found it equally mpossible te advance or to draw back, the extreme narrowness of the stair making it impossible for him to turn round.

The noise of the animal's hoofs on the stairs and the violence with which he kept turnbling against the wall in his ascent, had wakened all the texants, who had rushed to their respective doors under frightful apprehension that the staircase was falling in.

The cries and interpellations addressed by each story to those above and below it, may be better imagined than described; but the voice of the concierge, who had managed to make a hasty toilet as fast as his agitation would allow him, at length succeeded in calming the terrors of the tenants, and the occupant of the fourth story consenting to open his door, the horse was enabled to turn round.

No sooper had the animal succeeded in so loing, than he began to descend the stairs, a far more difficult feat than even the unparalelled ascension he had just accomplished. Terrified at the void below him, the unfortunate besat pressed so heavily against the wall, that the plastering gave way in many places, and came crashing down under his hoofs, and the knob of one of the doors was wrenched nearly off. The anxious tenants who peeped over the rails as the poor creature performed its perilone fest, declare that it was at once touching and terrible to see the animal, arching his fore legs, doubling up his hind-legs, and drawing himself down on his haunches from stair to stair. The staircase is lighted by four large windows, with neither bars nor protection of any kind, so that, had the horse leaned against them in his descent, as he was doing against the wall, the frames would have been forced out by his weight, and he would have fallen through into the court below. But the intelli- clear and bright, and dark brown hair, slightly clear misd

though pressing heavily against the wall all the way down; and at length he reached the bottom, unburt, but beside himself with terror, trembling in every limb, and in such a state of excitement, that the stable men, with M. Bernbeim at their bead, had as much as they could manage in getting a balter round his neck .-They at length succeeded in leading him to the stable in the Rue Charlot, but it was some time before the poor beast became quiet again.

"As I stated in the beginning of my recital," says M. Léon Gatayes, in concluding his letter to the editors of the Siècle, "this occurrence would be absolutely incredible, were not the proofs of it visible and accessible to all. The staircase is marked with the prints of the horse's shoes from top to bottom, portions of the wood work of the staircase, and masses of plaster are broken off, and the police agent's report, detailing the circumstances of the affair, and the injuries done to the stairs, can be verified by all who will give themselves the trouble to visit the scene of the adventure"

This singular performance reminds me the artist whose merit will no doubt be as cordially acknowledged by the New World as by the Old, as her works find their way across the ocean; and seeing from the last number which has reached me of the "Saturday Evening Post," that one of her great works is now being exhibited to the United States, I have thought that a sketch of the life of Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, one of the two greatest of living interpreters of Animal Life-Landseer, of course, being the other-might not be unacceptable to the readers of your paper.

At the southern end of the Rue d' Assas half made up of extensive gardens, the tops of whose trees alone are visible above their high stone walls -just where this retired and quiet street, as it meets the Rue de Vaugirard, widens into a cort of irregular little square, surrounded by sleepy-looking old-fashioned houses, and looked down upon by the shining gray roofs and belfry of an ancient Carmelite Convent, is green garden-door, surmounted by the number "32," which door, though not in itself distinguishable from hundreds of other green doors in Paris, is yet especially interesting to lovers of Art, as giving admissin to the pleasant precincts of the sanctum from whose busy privacy have issued those chef-d'aueres, which have carried the name of the authoress of "The Horse-market," and "Haymaking," through the length and breadth of the civilized world, as the synonym of realistic vigor and poetic

Our ring at the bell being answered by the friendly barkings of one or two dogs, and the opening of the door by the sober-suited servingman whom they accompany, we find ourselves in a garden full of embowering trees; the house itself- a long, cosy, irregular building, standing at right-angles with the street-being covered with vines, honeysuckles, and clematis,

from one end to the other. A part of the garden is laid out in flower beds; but the greater portion of it-fenced off with a green paling, gravelled, and containing several sheds-is given up to the animals kept gifted as an artist, and that her moral worth at the present time by a horse, a donkey, four or five goats and sheep of different breeds.

ducks, cochin-chinas, and other derizens of the barn-yard, who live together in perfect amity

and good will. On fine days, one sometimes finds the artist in a wide-awake, or a sun-bonnet, seated on a rustic chair inside the paling, busily sketching some one of these animals; but more frequent ly-if we have taken care to present ourselves on a Friday afternoon, the only time when it is possible to gain access to the divinity of the place, invisible to mortal eyes during the rest of the week-we are ushered through glass oors into a hall, with paintings on the walls orange trees and oleanders standing in green tubs in the corners, and the floor (since the artist crossed the Cannel) covered with English oil-cloth. From this hall, a few stairs, sim ply covered with thick gray drugget, bring no to the steller, which on Fridays is turned into a reception-room. This beautiful studio, one of the largest and

most finely proportioned in Paris, with its greenish gray walls, and plain green curtains to lofty windows that never let is daylightthe room being lighted entirely from the ceiling-is one of the most charming apartments anywhere to be found. All the wood-work is of dark oak, as are also the bookesse, tables chairs, and other articles of furniture-richly carved, but otherwise of most severe simplicity-distributed about the room. The walls are covered with paintings, sketches, casts, old armor, fishing-nets, rude baskets and pouches, poles, gnarled and twisted vine branches, picturesque hats, cloaks and sandals, collected by the artist in her wanderings among the pea sants of various regions, nondescript dyaperies, bones and skins of animals, antiers and horns. The fine old bookcase contains fully as many casts, sheletons, and curiosities, as books, and is surmounted with as many busts, groups in plaster, shields, and other artistic booty, as its top can accommodate; and the great Gothiclooking stove at the upper end of the room is covered in the same way with little casts and bronzes. Paintings of all sizes, and in every stage of progress, are seen on easels at the lower end of the room, our artist always working at several at a time. Stands of portfolios, and stacks of canvas line the sides of the studio; birds are chirping in cages of various dimensions, and a magnificent parrot eyes you sueniciously from the top of a lotty perch. Scattered over the floor-as bright as waxing can make it-are skins of tigers, ozen, leopards and foxes; the only species of floor-covering admitted by the artist into her workroom. "They give me ideas," she says of these fa-

vorite appurtenations, "whereas the most costly and luxurious exceet is suggestive of no-Such is the "whereabout" in which Ross

Bonheur receives her guests, with the frankness, kindness, and unaffected simplicity for which she is so eminently distinguished. She is small in person, rather ander middle height. with a finely-formed head, and a broad rather than a high forehead; small, well-defined, regular features, and good teeth; hazel eyes, very

gent animal, seemingly aware of the danger, wavy, parted on one side, and cut short in the avoided each window with the greatest care, neck; a compact, shapely figure; true artists' hands, small, delicate and nervous, and extremely pretty little feet. She dresses very plainly, the only colors worn by her being black, brown, or gray, and her costume consisting invariably of a close-fitting jacket and skirt of simple materials. On the rare occasions when she goes into company-for she lives very retiredly, accepting but few of the innumerable invitations with which she is assailed she wears the same simple costume, of richer materials, with the addition merely of a lace collar. She wears none of the usual articles of mining adorument, not from contempt of them, but simply because the elegant trifles so dear to womankind are so utierly foreign to her thoughts and occupations, that even to put them on would be a false and unnatural proereding. When at her easel, she wears a sort of round pinafore, or blouse, of gray linea

that envelopes her from the neck to the feet. Ross Bonheur impresses you, at first sight, as a clear, honest, vicorous, independent nature; abrupt, yet kindly; original, self-centred, and decided, without the least pretension or conceit; but it is only when you have seen her conversing earnestly and heartily, her entausiasm roused by some topic connected with her art, or with the great humanitary questions of the day, when you have watched her kincling eyes, her smile at once so sweet, so beaming and so keen, her expressive features, irradiated as it were with an inner light, that you begin

to perceive how very beautiful she really is. To know how upright and how truthful she is, how single-minded in her devotion to her art how simple and unassuming .- fully conscious of the dignity of her artishe power, but respecting it rather as a talent committed to her keeping than as a quality personal to herself-you must also have been admitted to something more than the ordinary courtesy of a reception-day, while, if you would know how nobly and self-sacrificingly generous she has been, not only to her own family, but to others possessing no claim on her kindess but such as that kindness gave them, you must learn it from those who have shared her bounty, for you will never know a word of it from herself. In the amplest biography of a living celebrity, much that would show the nobleness of a character in the most striking light cannot, for obvious reasons, be given to the public; and in the case of the artist of whose life the present rketch will offer a brief outline, her rooted dislike to being written about will continue to prevent many interesting particulars from beoming known, which might otherwise have fallen under the pens of industrious biographers. But should the intention of writing, for publication after her death, a memoir that shall reslly set forth the inner, personal life of the artist, be carried into execution by perhaps the only person who, from her position, and her ong and intimate connexion with the minutest details of the artist's life, is competent to do justice to the subject, those who come after us will learn, from the instructive lessons of a life replete with noble teachings, that the great painter whose fame will go down to coming ages as one of the brightest glories of the pre-

was no less transcendant than her genius. In my next, I shall enter upon the narratives of the steps by which this eminent artist, over coming the many disadvantages and difficulties of her early life, reached by the force of her genius, and of her indomitable industry, the pizce she has won for herself among the immortalities of our little planet.

NEWS ITEMS

THE twenty mile race over the Hampanck Course, between the Buffalo horse Unknown

Course, between the Buffalo horse Unknown and the Detroit horse Frank Granger, was won by the latter in 66 minutes and 50 accords.—
The fifty mile race between the same horses, which had been advertised, did not come off.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House Committee on the Judiciary took final action to-day in the case of Judge Watrons, of Texas, eight members being present. They were equally divided on the question as to whether he should be impeached for high grimes and misdemeanors, one side being neutralized by the other.—
Thus the question was brought to a close.

nors, one side being neutralized by the other.—
Thus the question was brought to a close.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE—AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO—ONE MAR KILLED.—AUGUSTA, June 2—An American vessel was fired into off Pensacola. One man was killed, being the first blood shed in this connection, so far as reported. The United States steamship Fulton has gone in chase of the offending vessel. DEATH OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR . WASHINGTON, June 5.—Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, U. S. Senator from Texas, died iasi evening, in this city. His term would have ex-pired on the 4th of March next He has been a prominent man in Texas politics, and was formerly Governor of the State. He and his colleague, Gen. Houston, have not been ou

speaking terms for some years.

THE Indianapolis papers state that at the suicide of her husband, Mrs. Herburt was in that city prosecutiog an application for a divoice. The story of the romantic encounter, in which he rescued the lady from some ruf-fishs of the hungry mob, was taken from one of Herbert's romances, and was a fiction. The match was made by advertising—miserable beginning, miserable ending.

NORTH CAROLINA is a bad State to induige

in more than one wife. At the Cumberland Supreme Court last week, H. C. Bartlett, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to be branded on the left check with the letter B, to receive 39 lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned 30 days, and then to receive 39 lashes more, and to be let loose. He had married four

THE veritable John Dean, who married Mary Ann Boher, is now a marker in the New York Costom-House, on a salary of \$600 per annum. His father-in-law has gone to Europe and, as it is said, has not left John and Mary s single red cent to live on.

THE MEANING OF JUDGE SHAW'S DECISION. —In reference to Judge Shaw's decision, do-e aring the legality of destroying the liquor trade by med violence, it is proper to state that the purpose of that decision, as we have suffi-cient reason to believe, was to show the Legislature that it can hereafter expect from the ju-diciary no protection from the consequences of its own acts; and that when the Legislature by its enactments pronounces liquor and fiquor selling; a common nussance," the Court will assume that it means the legal and not the Pickwickian sense of the term

MR. GLOVER, the late member of Parlia-

ment for Beverley, has been tried and convicted at the Central Criminal Court, of having made months' imprisonment in Newgate, as a first-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JUNE 12, 1858.

Pronthe San Francisco Globs.

We have received some very curious deve-suments in regard to George W. Weekes, the the proprietor of the Atheneum. Our infor-tation is entirely reliable, and wonderful as the letails prove to be, they are nevertheless strict-y true. Weekes figured throughout the United tates, in the year 1854, under the name of Wentworth," and his brilliant career of "Wentworth," and his brilliant cureer of swindiling will be remembered by many of our readers. Within a space of eight mouths he "established" newspapers in almost every prominent city of the Union, and had as many wives as he had journals! He first commenced his cureer in the extreme east, and from thence proceeded to Philadelphia, where he gathered together, by means or a prospectan, sufficient funds to take him work. Descring his last wife, he proceeded to Lexington. Ke, and there means gether, by means or a prospectus, sufficient funds to take him work. Deserting his last wife, he proceeded to Lexington, Ky., and teere married a Miss Hunter. Cincinnati next became his head-quartere, and he quickly created a sensation by getting up a "weekly" under the mane of Eim Wentworth's Journal. His new wife canvassed the city and State for subcribers, like the late "Anna Cora," and the success of the project was compete. To add still more to the nome treasury, "number of young girls were employed as compositors, and "an association of ladies" figured as the editors. Finding that he had pretty well gleaned the pince Weekes bid adieu, for the season, to Mrs. W., No. 3, and with Mrs. W., No. 4, journeyed to Philadelphia, where another Eila Wentworth's Journal was advertised—pincarded and canvassed for. Taking a large brien house in Fourth street, he furnished it handsomely, and went to work on a still more extensive scale. Finding that one "Ellon Wentworth" could obtain fifty subscribers per day, at one dollar each, he multiplied the Ellas by ten, and employed ten more for the business rooms of the "hterary" journal, which was to "clevate the tastes" and reform the morals of the city of Pun. Posters and editorials frem verdanteditors, announced that "An association of ladies" Pass. Posters and editorials from verdant edi-ters, announced that "An association of ladies would manage the paper, and none but females would be employed in the printing department, counting-room," etc. The young girls were selected with great care, a pretty face being absolutely necessary for the purpose of beco-ming a Wentworth! do not in the least infriege on truth when

we state that Weekes at this time, privately, married six of these young ladies, and obtained married six of these young ladies, and obtained a complete ascendency over the others. So well was the villainy managed, that no one then doubted his truth and affection. He planned trips to all the surrounding towas, sent Ella Wentworths in every circotion to canvass and promise a local journal, waile he also published for the time a very neat and creditable weekly paper in Philadelphia.

Wife No. 3in Cincianati, who still reposed perfect trust in Wesher, having sold out the paper

Wife No. 3in Cincianati, who still reposed perfect trust in Weekes, having sold out the paper there, made her appearance in Philadelphia, and stopped at one of the leading hotels. Here the wasters were mystified by finding three "Ellen Wentworths" already registered—one hailing from Harriaburg, one from York, and one from Pettsville—they having concluded to visit the city and learn what had detained their Mr. W. Exposure could not be avoided.—Weekes took the Cincinneti wife here.

Weekes took the Cincinnati wife, late Miss Hunter, pocketed the grand cash, received from the other twenty, suddenly decamped, and left a scene of heart rending misery behind him, which pen cannot tell. The sheriff took possession of the furniture; the paper of course was "no where," and the poor girls found themselves cestitute and betrayed.

The next operations of Weekes were in Charleston, S. C. Under another name, with another paper and his female canvasser, he was enabled in a few weeks to acquire a large sum. With this he abscended to England, leaving Miss Hunter with an infant and completely penniless. After numerous escapes from officers, arrests for bigamy, and with a dozen warrants for swindling ready to pounce upon him, he Mrs. W. No. 25. What his career was in England, up to the end of last year, we have no means of knowing, our present information being obtained from a late resident of Philadelbeing obtained from a late resident of Philadelphia, who was victimized by the fellow, and who, in legal proceedings against him, came into possession of the whole details of his infamy. The arrival of our informant in this city is supposed to have been the cause for the sudden departure of Mrs. Anna Cora's husband. As Anna is an English woman, it is most probable that she was the last acquisition previous to a hurried departure for the United States. Nearly four years having elapsed since the flight from Charleston, Weekes, on his return from England, boldly commenced his swinding operations in Texas and New Orleans, under his real name. A few weeks sufficed in that region, rations in Texas and New Orleans, under his real name. A few weeks sufficed in that region, and consequently, in January last the pair clandestinely left the Crescent City and sailed Catifornswards. Presuming on flush times in this latitude, Mrs "Anna Cora" was told to raise the tariff to \$5, a sum cheerfully surrendered to the fair pirate by our gallant citizens. Another chapter of this eventful history has closed and a new one will, doubtless, be commenced in Australia. To the press of the interior which so valigntly defended her against the assaults of in Australia. To the press of the interior wasen so valiantly defended her against the assaults of asveral of the San Francisco county papers, no doubt Mrs. Anna Cora returns her sincere thanks. As she is half seas over, however, it is impossible to say to what extent her gratitude can be depended upon. It is sufficient to know that while in that position on land, she fully appreciated all kindness rendered her, as shown by the columns of the Athenseum.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW OF DIVORCE.—The General Assembly of the New School Presby-terian Church, new in session in Chicago, by a vote of three to one, has made an important decision upon the subject of marriage between parties divorced from other persons. The facts are thus narrated in the Chicago Times:—

are thus narrated in the Chicago Times:

A lady from Massachusetts came to Iows, and soon after applied for a divorce, upon the ground that the conduct of her husband towards her had been so violent and unjust, that she had to fiee from his roof; and that though thus competied by his conduct to quit his roof, he had refused to provide for her, and thus he had abandoned her. This application for divorce rested entirely upon her own testimony, and not being resisted, a decree was granted divorcing her from her ausband. Shortly after she and the Rev. Mr. Shields, of Des Moines, were married. The Prespytery of Des Moines took the matter into consideration, and while admitting the legality of the divorce, under the laws of Iowa, they decided that there had not been sufficient cause shown, in a scriptural point of ficient cause shown, in a scriptural point of view, to justify the parties marrying. Therefore they deposed Mr. Saields. The action of the Presbytery was reviewed by the Synod of Iowa, and they restored Mr. Shields to his ministerial functions. The Rev. Thomas Bird brought the matter to the attention of the General Assembly, upon a complaint against the action of the By, upon a complaint against the action of the Synod, and the inster has been debated pro and con for several days. The result is as we have stated—the action of the Presbytery has been endersed, and, consequently, that of the Synod disapproved. This action of the General Assembly cannot fail to attract great attention. It will have one good effect at least—it will prevent a present the present of the presen ent persons claiming to be religious from rusaing, upon trivial causes, to the courts for di-vorces, and then rushing, with like haste, into

BOARD OF HEALTH.-The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 170-Adults 84, and children 86.

AT the municipal election in New Haven, Coun on Monday week, the Domocratic majority for Mayor was 551. For the other city officers

PERES AND HIS TWENTY-FIVE WIVES ... THE SATURDAY EVENING POST May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 & 16 Ang St., N. Y. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 191 Names St., N. Y. HENRY TAYLOR, Buitimere, Md. BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & CO., Boston, Mass.

SAFFORD & PARK, Norwish, Com. HUNT & MINER, Pittsburg. S. W. PEASE & CO., 88 West 8 2th St., Cincinnat Menally & CO., 76 Dearborn St., Chicago, Bl. A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St., Louisville, Ky. MAGAN & BROTHER, Nachville, Tour.

ELI ADAMS, Davesport, Iowa. E. SEMON, Richmond, Va. MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala. J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. JAMES DAVENPORT, St. Paul, Minnes Periodical dealers generally throughout the United States have it for sale.

Good manners is the art of making those people easy to whom we converse; wheever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred man in company. - Swift.

As I approve of a youth that has some thing of the old man in him, so I am no less pleased with an old man that has something of the youth .- Cicere.

The director of the Bayonne Theatre, France, having lately, when getting repairs offected, enlarged the size of the boxes, the ladies in the habit of frequenting the bouse, sent him the next day a magnificent bouquet, with this inscription-" From grateful crinolines to Mr. Zerezo."

Colonel C-, who was head and ears in debt, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of the announced, the reply was, "A man of color." "Oh, say no more," said the colonel, "I know what colorit is a dun!"

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS—There has not been a particle of improvement in the Flour market since our last notice. The export demand has been limited, and only 8000 bbls have been disposed of at \$4.25 \(\psi\$ bbl for common superfine, at which figure it is freely offered; \$4.50 for extra, and \$4.87\(\psi\$ of for extra family; including 2200 bbls on private terms; and \$2,75\(\psi\$ a, 25 for a lot of middlings. The receipts have been quite moderate, but in excess of the demand. For home consumption prices have ranged from \$4.25 to 4.62 for common and extra brands; \$4.87\(\psi\$ e5.25 for extra family, and \$5.50\(\psi\$ for favoy. Hye Flour comes forward slowly, and it has been in steady demand at \$3,31\(\psi\$ bbl. The receipts of Corn Meal have been trifling, and it has been in demand. Sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania at \$3,37\(\psi\$ per bbl. At the close the market was nearly bare of the article. BREADSTUFFS-There has not been a particle

cearly bare of the article.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been extremely dull during the past week, and prices have fallen off 4sbe & bus. Sales of 18,000 bus, in lots, at 75c up to \$1.05 for ordinary and prime red, and \$1 to \$1,20 for white. At the felose \$1 to \$1,10 for red 31,20 for white. At the [close 31 to \$1,10 for red and white were the highest quotations that could be realized. All the Rye offered was taken at 66a 68c. Corn has been in active request. Sales of 40,000 busbels yellow at 72½-73c afloat, and 71c 71½c in store, closing at our highest rates. 5000 bus white, afloat, sold at 71c 72c, and some camaged at 60c68c. Oats have been in steady request, but prices remain without change. Sales of 8c 10,000 bus at 35c 37c for Delaware, and 38c for Pennavivania.

PROVISIONS-The market has been extremely quiet. Pork has been in limited demand. Sales of Western and city packed Mess at \$17,50018 \$\psi\$ bbl, short time. Of Prime Pork the market is nearly bare. The last sale was at \$15. City packed Mess Bed salls in lots for ship's stores at \$16,50 17 \$\psi\$ bbl. Western Mess is unsaleable, unless at comniless. After numerous escapes from officers.

arrests for bigamy, and with a dozen warrants for swindling ready to pounce upon him, he wisely concluded to go abroad—but, in his usual provident manner, he provided himself with Mrs. W. No. 25. What his career was in Feb. been very quiet, and the sales have been of a limited character within the range of our quotations. A lot of Sides sold at 8c. Lard—The receipts and stocks are light, but prices are ic higher. Sales of bbls and tes at 11 iell ic w h, short time, and kegs at 12 iel3c. Butter has been very dull, and there is more offering. Sales of Solid Packed at 11 iel2 ets, as in quality, and Roll at 14 el7c. Prices of Cheese and Eggs continue as last quoted.

COTTON-The market has been extremely quiet,

COTTON—The market has been extremely quiet, and prices have been rather weak Sales of 830 bales chiefly Uplands at 11½ up to 130 % %, eash, for low grades and middling fair quality.

BARK—The receipts and stocks of Quercitron Bark have been small, and prices are steadily maintained, with further sales of 120 hhds No 1 at 834 % ton. Tanners' Bark sells slowly at \$14-14,50 % cord for Spenish, and \$11,50 e12 for Chestnut.

BEESWAX continues in good request, with further sales of good Yellow at 32c % h, cash.

COAL—There has been no change from the inertia which has marked the course of the market for months past. The consumption both here and at the eastward is small, and the demand for the article is quite limited. The cargo rates are about nominal. In Bituminous Coal nothing doing.

COPPER continues very dull Sales of 2000 sheets Yellow Metal at 22c % h, 6 mos.

FEATHERS are unchanged. Small sales of good

FEATHERS are unchanged. Small sales of good Western at 44c46c * b. FRUIT—Demostic Fruit of all descriptions has been dull, as the consumption of it has been re-stricted by the arriva's of new crop. Sales of Dried Apples in lots at 5 a 6 c * b. Dried Peaches are

Apples in lots at 57600 Wm. Dried Peaches are unchanged.

HEMP—Cont'nues extremely quiet. Small sales of Western dressed were made at the close of last week at \$175 W ton, on time.

HIDE—There have been no further arrivals. Sales of 1000 Pernambuoo at 15c; 200 mixed on private terms; 500 Chili do, and 1000 Caracas and Porto Cabello at 19te 20c, on time

HOPS—Are dull and selling at figures lower than at this seeson for many years past. Small

HOPS—Are dull and selling at figures lower than at this season for many years past. Small sales new crop Eastern and Western at 6.86 \$\psi\$ h. IRON—We notice a little more inquiry for Pig Metal but at figures generally below the views of holders. Small sales of No 1 Anthracite at \$210 to 100 tons No 1 sold at \$24, 6 months. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Blooms are held at \$650.0, without sales. Bar and Boiler Iron are dull at previous rates.

previous rates. LEAD—There is but little stock of Pig Lead here to operate in, and holders are firm at the re-cent advance. A small sale of Virginia at 6 to

B, cash.

LEATHER—The demand continues good for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter, and the tendency of prices is still upward.

LUMBER - Has been in rather better request, but without change in prices. Sales of Yellow Pine Sap Boards at \$12015; Lehigh and Susquehanna at \$13016. Hemlock Joist and Scantling are selling at \$8, and Hemlock Boards at \$10010\$?

M. Laths and Pickets sell slowly at previous constitutes.

quotations.

SEMDS—There is a steady demand for Clover-seed, but with trifling receipts. Small sales at \$4.37\$ \(\delta \),50 \(\text{\$\psi} \) 64 \(\text{\$\psi} \). Flaxseed, if here, would command \$1.55 \(\text{\$\psi} \) bushel. 500 bushels Timothy brought \$2.

TALLOW—But little offering. Sales of City

Rendered at 10 to 40 m.cash.

TOBAC O-There is a steady demand for both
Leaf and Manufactured without change from prewions rates.
WOOL—The market has ruled somewhat irregu-

wood— The market has ruled somewhat irregularly and is unsettled. The new clip has commenced coming forward, but the opening prices have not yet been fixed upon. They will undoubtedly be low, considering the present condition of trade and the depression which exists in the manufacturing interests. 10,000 hs new clip, unwashed, sold at 20c W h, on time.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

June 5 .- BREADSTUFFS-Flour has advanced June 5.—BKEADSTUFFS—Flour has advanced; sales of 12,500 bbls. State is 5c higher, at \$3,85 \(\text{s}\) 3,90; Ohio unchanged; Southern has advanced 5c; sales at \$4,40 \(\text{s}\) 4,70. Wheat buoyant; 20,000 bush Chicago spring wheat \$4 \(\text{s}\) 8,8 \(\text{milwaukee Club}\), 90 \(\text{g}\) 22; Western red, 98 \(\text{s}\) 105; white 107 \(\text{s}\) 111; Corn firm; 20,000 bush sold; mixed 60 \(\text{s}\) 622; white 74 \(\text{s}\) 60 \(\text{s}\) 22; white 74 \(\text{s}\) 60 \(\text{s}\) 22; 76; yellow 791080. Fork heavy. Lard steady at

11 | e11 | ...
COTTON—The market is quiet. We continue to quote middling Uplands at 11 | e, and do New Or eans at 12c.

There is a much becomed maxim which rune-De mortuis nil nisi bonum. (Of the dead say nothing but what is good.) This is a heathen, not a Christian, maxim. If the Evangelists had acted upon it, we shouldn't have had the plain, unvaraisted and unflattered history which has been transmitted to us of Judge, and Herod, and Pilete, and Ananiae, and Sapphira. Their maxim was, or would have been if they had had one on the subject, De mortuis nil BISI VERUM - of the deed, as of the living, say nothing but WHAT IS TRUE.

PITS, FITS, PITS.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE A CERTAIN REMEDY.

This disease, Epitepsy, soon becomes firmly fixed by h.bit, and the more numerous the attacks have been, the greater is the liability of their return and the greater will be the difficulty in arresting them. There is not only a greater liability to their return in proportion to the number of attacks, but the convulsions become more severe, and are repeated at shorter intervals. So that what at first was perhaps a more faintness, with or without slight muscular twitchings, and occurring at long intervals, in time become violent convulsions of almost daily occurrence. The person thus afflicted gradually sinks into a state of imbecility, a burden to himself and to his friends, until at length his sufferings are ended by the hand of Death

It is evident that if relief is obtained at all after the disease becomes habitual, it must be by some treatment which is permanent in its effects, and not only to suppress the attacks, but also, if possible, to remove the marbid tendency to relapse.

Jayne's Alterative has been found to answer this purpose admirably, ar dually removing the morbid tendency, and the causes which produce the disease, and, when its use is continued for a sufficient length of time, producing permanent oures. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE A CERTAIN REMEDY.

ength of time, producing permenent cures.

THE PROOF.

WSST SALEM, Edwards Co., Ill, Sept. '56.
Dr. D Jayne: Sir—It gives me pleasure to inform you that your ALTERATIVE has effected a cure of FITS. My son, when he was about three years of age, was troubled with FITS; but supposing they proceeded frem worms, I gave him Worm Medicine, but to ne purpose. I then concluded there was no remedy unless he would outgrow them, but still had more frequent and severe attacks until he was four and a half years old. Then I gave him your ALTERATIVE according to directions. He had no more Fits after taking it for some time, and I believe it has perfectly cured him.

ALFRED McK(NNEY. WEST SALEN, Edwards Co., Ill , Sept. '56.

ANOTHER CURE.

BURLINGTON, Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. '56. Dr. D Jayne: Dear Sir - About five years since, my child was taken with EPILEPTIC FITS, which the use of twenty-six bottles of your ALTERA-TIVE, and some SANATIVE PILLS. She has not had a fit for three years Yours, truly, CEPHAS CLARKE.

We are well sequainted with Mr. Clarke, and have full confidence in the above statement.

MERRY, WILHELM & CO.

ANOTHER AND MORE REMARKABLE CASE.

DARVILLE, PA, July 5, 1856.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia: Gentlemen—
I take this method of testifying to the efficacy of
your ALTERATIVE. For twenty-five years I was
a sufferer from RHEUM ATISM, during which time
I took such large quantities of Landanum that in the fall of 1853 I was attacked with EPILEPTIC
FITS, to cure which I made use of all the medicines that I saw recommended, and have been almost constantly under the treatment of the best
physicians, but all proved ineffectual, and scarcely
afforded me any relief. After the fits commenced,
my right side became gradually paralysed. I lost
the use of my arm, and partially that of my leg—
my speech was so much affected that I could hardly articulate a word that could be understood. I let
this condition at the solicitation of a friend. I comthis condition at the solicitation of a friend, I com-menced using your ALTERATIVE last fall, and it menced using your ALTERATIVE last fall, and it affords me inexpressible pleasure to state that since that time I have not had a single fit; the use of my limbs has returned, and my speech being almost entirely restored, my appetite is good, and I feel perfectly well in every way. I have taken about three dozen bottles of the ALTERATIVE, and a complet of boxes of SAN ATIVE PILLS, and must say that I attribute my life to the fact of having need your I attribute my life to the fact of having used your

I consider your ALTERATIVE the best medicine in the world for EPILEPTIC FITS, and would re-commend all persons afflicted as I have been, to lose no time in procuring it. Yours, truly, JOHN WARE. We, the undersigned citizens of Danville, being

acquainted with the facts contained in the above statement, do testify that they are correct as there

THOS. WOODS, G. B. BROWN, GEO. S. SANDERS, J. R. MOORE.

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL. BURRITY'S RAPIDS, C. W., Aug. 3, '57.

I hereby certify that I have used Dr. D. Jayne's
ALTERATIVE and SANATIVE PILLS in my family in case of EPILEPTIC FITS with marked

mily in case of EPILEPTIC FITS with marks success.

R. BRECKENRIDGE. ANOTHER CURE.

LANDSVILLE, Harrison Co., Ind., Feb. '58.
Dr. D. Jayne: Sir -Your ALTERATIVE has cured me of EPILEPTIC FITS. I had five very remedy and every kind of treatment had completely failed to cure me, I then decided to use your medicine. I have taken eighteen bottles of the ALTERATIVE, and one dozen of the SANATIVE PILLS, and for one year I have been entirely fre-from any attacks, and I am now able to attend to from any attacks, and my business. Yours, truly, SAMUEL WOLF.

The Alterative is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYRE & Sow, Philadelphia, and is for sale by their agents throughout the United States. jel2-4t

IMPORTANT.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU FEEL NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES. YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY. YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANY YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.

YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

YOU FREL DIZZY.

Then use Hoofland's German Bitters, they will cure you without fail.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS,

No. 39 South	Third Street.	
Phila	delphia, June 5, 1858.	
PRESSULVANIA. Solvent banks dis	Solvent banks 1 die	
New banks 14 to 5 dis	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Relief Notes 4 die	Solvent banks 1 dis	
Tioga & Shamokin no sale	ALABAWA.	
NEW JERGET.	Solvent banks 1 to 5 die	
Tioga & Shamokin no sale New Jersey. Solvent bks par to † dis DELAWARE.	MISSISSIPPI.	
DELAWARE.	All banks uncertain	
Solvent bks par to i dis MARYLAND. Baltimore i dis	LOUISIANA.	
MARYLAND.	Solvent banks 1 die	
Raltimore I dia	Ожто.	
MOLYGOL DANKS T to 1 Q18	SOLVED DEDEN I GH	
New York.	KENTUCKY.	
New York. Solvent bks par to i dis	Solvent banks 1 dis	
MADER.	INDIANA.	
MAINS. Solvent banks † dis	State bank 1 die	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	ILLIBOIS.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Solvent banks † dis	Solvent banks 2 die	
VERMONT.	MISSOURI.	
Rolmant hambs & Alle	Salvant hanks 1 46	
CONNECTICUT.	THENRESSEE.	
CONNECTICUT. Solvent banks dis	Old banks 3 die	
MASSACRUSETTS.	MICHIGAN.	
MASSACHUSETTS. Solvent banks † dis	Solvent banks 11 46	
RHODE ISLAND.	WISCONSIS.	
RHODE ISLAND. Solvent banks i dis VIRGINIA.	Solvent banks 2 die	
VIRGINIA.	TREAS.	
Solvent banks 1 die	Commercial and Ag-	
Solvent banks 1 die District of Columna. Solvent banks † die Norte Carolina.	ricultural bank.	
Solvent banks + dis	Galveston 5 di	
NORTH CAROLINA.	CAMADA.	
0.1 A banks Al M.		

2) dis Bolvent banks

BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW YORK, May 14.

NEW Your, May 14.

—(Six Gentlemen seated resent a table)

1st Gentlemen—This house is owned by the maker of the colebrated Brandreth Pills, which have great merit. I have a brother who lives in New Hampshire, and who was for a long time sick. The dectors ground did not seem to help him; his coursege and energy falled; his step was freeble, and his countenance and eyes indicated constant physical debility. Finally he was prevailed upon to take Brandreth's Pills, and strange as it may appear to you, the first box put him right on his feet, and their use for a few months restored him entirely to perfect hea'th. He th'nks that Dr. Brandreth is super'er to all living mes.

2d Gentlement—I am from Bassoc Ayres The brother of Ressa was for a long time a bed-ridden paralytic. No idea was entertained that he would ever recover the use of his limbs. His case was supposed helplest; but an entightened Josuit said, "Try a few deces of Brandreth's Pills; they may possibly benefit you" He used a few dozes, and was helped. He continued them daily; he increased to ten pills, night and merning; he began to feel the circulation in the remote extremities. The use of the Pills was further judiciously persevered in; suffice to say, that in less than six months he was perfectly cured, having recovered the use of his limbs completely. He immediately had a picture of Dr. Brandreth painted, as his tatelary saint, and to this day he has burning before it two large endles, which he designs to continue in proof of his veneration for the man whose pills restored him to breath. Mr. Graham, U. S. C. at Buenos Ayres, marrated to me the above facts, and I know them to be true.

3rd Gentleman—Brandreth's Pills have made many curse here. A friend of mind of large fortune and high social position, was affieted with a

3rd Gentleman—Brandreth's Pills have made many cures here. A friend of mind of large fortune and high secial position, was afflicted with a dropsy. His physician gave him no h pe, advised him to settle his worldly affairs, for his time on earth was to be of brief duration. He was directed by a special Providence to Brandreth's Pills; he read over a pamphlet relating to them; he took a first dose; he followed the plan of purgation right onward; his largest dose was fifteen pills in a day. The absorbants were aroused to action—the excess of watery deposits was removed, and in the very prime of his manhood and usefulness he was restored to vigorous health. Dr. Brandreth's Pills have not begun to be half known yet.

4th Gentleman—I know Brandreth's Pills are a wonderful remedy. In Jagrao, Rio Grand, Bra-

wonderful remedy. In Jagrao, Rio Grand, Bra-sil, they were administered to a man who had been sick for five years, confined to his bed by inflam sick for five years, confined to his bed by inflam-matory rheumatism. His limbs were contracted and drawn up, his hands closed and stiffened. He took the pills four in the morning and four in the evening, and drank freely of beef soup, which was his only diet. In six weeks he was cutirely cured, and rode six miles to see me, on horsebeck. This cure, effected by Brandreth's Pills, after many medicines and physicians had failed, caused the son of Dr. Brandreth to sell at retail seventeen hundred dollars worth of his pills in that little town in two weeks.

town in two weeks.

5th Gentleman—A Mr. Underhill, of Westchester County, who fought in the war of 1812, is a great admirer of Dr. Brandreth, because, he says, his pills saved his life. He was suffering from a cancerous affection in his left breast, and had been under treatment for three years without any benefit. He finally commenced to try the different patent medicines, but got no better until he began with Brandreth's Pills. These taken every night, in doses varying from five to ten, oured him entirely in two months. Some time after he was badly hurt by a tree falling upon his back, but still he took Brandreth's Pills every day. His surgeon told him they could do no good for a local injury, and that it would be at least a year before he could walk. In three weeks he was restored to health, town in two weeks. walk. In three weeks he was restored to health, and ascribes his recovery to them. He swears he will vote for Brandreth as long as he lives. 6th Gentleman—And these Pills are sold at No. 294 Canal Street, Brandreth Building?

1st Gentleman - They are, at 25 cents a box, and by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia, and Agents and Druggists generally.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF GREAT NER WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF GREAT NER-VOUS DEBILITY, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, Mrs. MARY E DEWITT, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent, free, by

DAVIS' PAIN KILLBR .- "There is nothing it the shape of medicine selling like it in Canada. It any other article now in the Conada market. E. HEATEFIELD, London, C. W.

THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY S. McHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER

No. 333 Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stock

- 1		et closing dull.
- 1	Bid. Asked.	Bid, Asked,
- 1	LOANS.	Phil Gar & Nor 89 891
- 1	U 8 6 pr ot - 104 -	Reading 214 214
- 1		
- 1		Har & Lan So Se Ches Val 3 5
- 1	" 5 " '88 114 -	Ches Val 3 5
٠1	Phila 6 pr ot 94 941	
- 1	" new 99, 100	PW & Balt St 32
1	"5 " BO -	Long Island 114 114
ΙI	Cam City 6 pr et	Long Island 114 114 Wil sport & Eim 11 114
- 1	Pitte 6 ar et	Cattawissa 61 72
- 1	" " compon	CANAL STOCKS.
	All'gy City 6 pr et	Boh Nav 84 9
- 1		" preferred 134 14
٠.	All'gy co R R 6's 40 -	Lehigh Nav 49 60
8	Penn	Morris Consol'd 40 45
7	" 5 " 89 89 89	" preferred 991 991 C & Del 40 45
у	Tenn 6 pr et 901 904	Union 4 5
-	Kentucky 6 pr ot 102 103	Sus & Tidewater - 5
r	Missouri 6's 841 841	BANK STOCKS.
	Penn R R 6 pr et 991 -	North Amer 133 1334
	2d m'rt loan '83 85t 85)	Phila 100 100
5	C&AmRR6prot 77 89	Far & Mee 57 57
	PGANER" 97 -	Commercial 451 451 N Liberty 54
0	Reading R R * 744 76	N Liberty 54
	111.10 30 31	Mechanics 26t 26t Southwark 70 -
		Southwark 70 -
	Lehigh Val 6's 81 82 Ches Val R R " 28 28	P Township 34 35 Kensington 34 -
	Tioga R R " 80 -	Girard 384 184
	Phil Wil & Bal	Western 884 60
	Fon R R S nr et 901 991	Western 584 60 Man & Mech 35 254
	Long I R R " 76 78	Commerce 62 65
	Sch Nav '82 " 862 50	Tradesman's 00 -
	Lohigh Nav " 95t 954	City 42 44
	Mort " 98 99	Consolidation 23 244 Commonwealth 20 26
	10 2 0 0 13 00	Commonwealth 20 26
	Sus & Tid '78" 50 50	Corn Exchange
	Union Canal 36 374 Will'ma & Elmira	Pittsburg 83 58 M & M Pitts 88 55
	lat m'rt 7 pr ot 68 60t	Ex'ge Pitts 54 -
7-	3d " 7 pr ot 50 51	Kentucky_ 1184 -
	2d " 7 pr ot 50 51 Catawissa " 42 421	Northern Ky 118 -
	North Pa 6 pr et 571 574	Louisville, Ky 115 -
	RAILROAD STOCK.	Parmers, Ky 112 -
	Cam & Amboy 96 97	Union, Nash, Tenn 100 101
	Penna 414 414	Plant's, Tenn 101 -
	Bes Meadow 551 551 North Penna 91 91	Com & R Vick 7 74
	North Penna 9; 9;	NO Gas Lt 190 -
111		

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKIT.

JONES' SALOONS, 727 and 729 Arch Street MEATS. Roasting rib. * 12 al4
Sirioin steak
Rump do
Chuck pieces
Corned
Corned
Tongues, fresh
Leg, each

Rustien.

Leg. Loin, Chp * 30 ale
Breast and Neok
6 is 2
Whole carcase

Vasi.

Fore quarter * 30
Hind do
Leg. acch

Sale
Go 575
Hind do
Leg. acch

	Log, each Site-74 Shin 20 a25 Kidney 6 a124 Liver b 5 a 9 Dried Beef b 14 a16 Lamb.	Sweethread each Pork. Young Pigs	124 129 12 01 75 0 & 12		
1	Fore quarter 75 ag74	Feet W set 1	88a 25		
	Chop * 10 al2 Calves Head each 25 a37	Tripe b Lard do Hams, sliced Bologna sausages	5 . 16		
•	VEGETABLES.				
	Lettuce head 6 Rhuberb bunch 5 Onion tops bunch 1	Beets bunch Cabbage bbi do h'd	4 a 5 250 3 a 10		
	Outon tops & bunch 1 Radishes & hundred bunches 22 50	Carrots dox	30al 75		
	Lima beans & quart 12	00 00 1			
	Bermuda pota's Phas 1,25	UIT.			
•	Apples Whit \$1s 1.00 do hf pk 25s 31		14 a 16 18a 25		
	POULTRY	AND GAME.			
	Spring Chickens pair 81 al 12 Chickens pair 75 al 25	Sab Pig'ns pair	10 a 134 25 a 37 25 a 40		
	SHEL	LFISH.			

USE THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, and you will have no exact to complaint of insults ty, or any of those complaints insegnants Spring weather. They are regularly pro-some of our most entirent physicians in a ligestion and Dyspepsis.

MARRIAGES.

Marriago notions must always be no unfed by a responsible name.

On the 26th altime, by John O. Wilson, V. D. M Mr. CHARLES P. BRICKSON, to KARE A. Sona her her betty.

On the 18th ultime, by the Rev. Dr. Clay, Mr.

N. Minney Marker, of Va. to Miss Harran B.

Dovenars, daughter of Saml. C. Douglass, of this

On the 25th ultime, by the Rev. G. W. German, Mr. Jone M. Vauven, to Miss Enera McClare, both of this city.

In Menayunk, on the 27th ultime, by the Rev. A. Culvas, Mr. Azon G. Hallowell, of Trinity A. Culver, Mr. Anon C. Hallowell, of Trinity county, California, to Miss Jame Daves, of Mana-

In Philadelphia, on the Het ultime, by the Rev In Philadelphia, on the first ultime, by the new.
Dr. Hewe, MAYYERW FULLERSON, of Pittsburg,
Pa. to Miss Barah J. Brooks, daughter of James
Brooks, Eeq. of this city.
On the 31st ultime, by the Rev. T. Street, Mr.
JOSEPH E. RESHARS, to Miss MARY J. MARYIS,
daughter of Jos. Martin, Eeq. both of this city.

DEATHS.

Hotices of Deaths must always be access panied by a responsible name.

On Monday, the 34th May, after a short illness, Gnonga McCann, youngest son of the late George McCann, of Carrickfergus, Ireland, in the 331 year of his age.
On the let instant, Dr. JANES ANDERSON, age

77 years. On the 31st ultime, RICHARD HARRISON, ages

On the 1st instant, Miss JANN BREDIN, aged 40.
On the 1st instant, JOHL DAYES, aged 84 years.
At Germantown, on the 1st instant, Mys. RACHEL NUNEMAKER, aged 85 years.
On the 31st ultimo, Canolina, wife of Charles Christine, aged 32 years.
On the 1st instant, Walter F. Harding, aged

43 years.
On the 30th ultimo, Salen L. Walton, aged 59.
On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Susan Rosents, aged 82 years.
On the 31st ultime, ARRIB, wife of William A On the 29th ultimo, MARGARRY Woods, aged 22

FARMERS in want of a good MOWER and REAPER can see the most complete machin yet made at the store of O. B. ROGERS, jel2-3t No. 111 Market St.

FETTER & CO., 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
State or County rights for a complete SEWING MACHINE, using either one or two threads, with sample machines now ready for delivery, may be obtained on ressonable terms by addressing as above. These machines are manufactured for \$10, and sell readily for \$20 or \$25.

\$100 A MONTH.

AGENTS ARE MAKING THIS AMOUNT in selling OUR CHEAP EDITION OF "LIVING-STONE'S SIXTEEN YEARS IN THE WILDS OF SOUTH AFRICA." Our Circular, with particulars of Agency and Notices of the Press is sent free.

A specimen copy of the Book sent, free of postage, on receipt of the price, \$1,25.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, my29-tf

Pennsylvania.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY, STATE of greatly reduced prices. SILVER.

All orders by mail promptly attended to. CASSIDY & BALL, No. 12 South Second St., Philada.

WHEELER & WILSON, Manufing Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, No. 628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and

No. 7 West State St , Trenton, N. J. HENRY COY, Agent. Send for a Circular.

\$2,000 A YEAR.

WE WISH TO PROCURE AN AGENT. (either Lady or Gentleman) for every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a genteel business, by which from \$100 to \$200 per month can be realised. For particulars, address, with stamp,

MCTON & AYRES,

my29-tf 41 N. 6th St., Philada.

WANTED, 1,000 AGENTS.—For the VV best inducements ever offered. Inclose stamp for return postage, and address MAYNARD & CASWELL,

FURNITURE.

PRICES REDUCED

LARGEST AND MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT

FIRST CLASS CABINET WARE IN THE UNION,

524 WALNUT STREET,

Opposite Independence Square, Philadelphia. GEO. J. HENKELS, my29-6m Formerly of 173 Chestaut Street.

BOOK AGENTS!

WANTED, to sell RAPID SELLING, Valuable Family Works, at Low PRICES, WITH INTERMEDITE CONTENTS, and Superbly Colored Plates. For circulars, with full particulars, apply, if you live East, to HENRY HOWE, 103 Nassau St., N. Y.; if you live West, the same, 111 Main St., Cincinnati.

\$150 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE, useful, honorable. For particulars, address jel2-3t E. S. RICH, Brasher Falls, N. Y.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the Materies Medica, ever acquired the same patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few fallures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man er Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it; and from some remarkable cures of Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases, it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the sge. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. Beware of instations.

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors,
Rew York.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—LOCAL
AND TRAVELLING AGENTS, in a business which is sure to pay from \$20 to \$28 per
week. Particulars free to all who inclose a stamp
or three cent piece for return postage, and address
my22-12t S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

RATES OF ADVERTISING ald a Bar for the Last beauti

Thirty cents a line for each subsequent insur Double column Advertisements—One dellar a line

Payment is required to advene

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

AMILY SEWING MACHINES. 730 Chestaut St., Philadelphia,

18 SUMMER ST., DOSTON, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are new justly admitted to be the best in use for Family setring, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be out. Circulars sout on apdieation by letter. Agents wanted. my8-12

ORN O. MEAD & SONS, Manufacturers of
SILVER PLATED WARE
OF RIGHEST PATTERNS,
Equal in Finish and Style
TO SOLID SILVER, not Corner Ninth and Street, Philadelphia.



Inventor of the celebrated GOSSAMER VENTI-ATING WIG and ELASTIC BAND TOUPACES. Instructions to enable ladies and gentlemen to mea-sure their own heads with accuracy.

o. 1. The round of the 2. From forehead over the head to neck. 3. From ear to ear

over the top.

4. From ear to ear round the fore-head.

For Wigs, Inches. | Toupees and Scalps, No. 1. From forehead back as far as bald.
2. Over forehead as far as required.

3. Over the crown of the head.

He has always ready for sale a splendid stock of Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs, Frisots, Braids, Curls, &c., beautifully manufac-tured, and as cheap as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the world will

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES ELLIOT & PATTEN procure AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and attend to all business pertaining thereto. Inquiries regarding the nevelty and patentability of inventions answered without charge. Agency opposite main entrance, Patent Office, Washington, District of Columbia.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG. THIS AMERICAN INVENTION

both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,200 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with thirty other substitutes of the best French, linglish and Gorman manufacture, it received the award of the Great Medal at the World's Exhibition on Medal at the World's Exhibition on Medal at the World's Exhibition on London, as the best artificial himb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others at the Annual Fairs in the principal cities, and has, in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous appinternational cannell, the (Crown) proval of an international council, the "First Pre-mium"—only Silver Medal given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor at the New York Crystal

Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis vvery applicant.

B. FRANK PALMER, ecle-ly ... 376 Chestant St., Philada.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't
fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING
SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and evercome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoes in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

any other cause.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the
United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

my8-13t

CHARLES OAKFORD & SON.

THE LEADING HATTERS of Philadelphia, THE LEADING HATTERS of Philadelphia, offer Twelve different Pashions of Hats for Gentlemen, that all tastes may be suited. Every variety of Children's and Misses' Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps trimmed in the most tasteful manner. We have great facilities in getting up Plain Hats for Friends' wear. The experience of our senior partner, in this particular branch, is a sufficient guarantee to all that may be disposed to patronise us. Our railing motto is politeness and his dealing, being desirous of pleasing all our patrons. CHARLES OAKFORD & SON. myl-tf No. 634 Chestnut St., below Seventh.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS.—
The Subscriber will dispose of, at raduced prices, the entire stock of Iron Monuments, Statuary, Head and Foot-stones, &c., &c., at the Marble-Yard, 1826 Arch St., west of 18th.

my29-4t

WM. H. MOORE.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL and FOUR. FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Drangleis and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer, made THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philass.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY RAPIDLY.

Adapted to either sax - Easy, Genteel, Honorable, and no Humbug. For particulars, sued stamp to "AGENCY," Harmony, R. I. my22-64

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—DR. 0. PHELPS
D BROWN, the great curve of Consumption, was
for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to
his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairveyant girl.—
This prescription, given him by a mere child, white
in a state of trance, has cures everybody who has
taken it, never baving failed once. It is equally as
sure in cases of the as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be *2.6.d in any Drug Btoro. I will send
this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay pessage.

Address DR. 0. PHELPS BROWN,

No. 21 Grana St., Jersey City,
jeb-2t

TO MY BIG SWEETHEART.

Checkets drop of my heart, Like a properaist stick I stend apart
In a reced, but reced flows.

When you look down in me.
And the based top of my cap.
I feel as if comathing had got in my threat,
And was choking against the strap.

I passed your garden, and there, On the clother-line, bung a few Pantalettes, and one tall pair Bamindel me, lere, of your mout "2.5

And I thought as I awang on the gate, In the cold by myself alone, How soon the sweetness of heagher. But the hitter keeps on and on.

A DECEIVING SPIRIT.

A few nights since, within this week, young male friend of ours, who from a sneering le had become a devout believer, retired to real, after having his rervous system partially destroyed by the information, through the spirit of his grandfather, that he would very shortly become a powerful medium. He was in his first comfortable anceze, when a clicking noise in the direction of the door sir !" sweke him. He listened intently; the noise was still going on-very like the raps of the spirits on the table, indeed.

"Who is there !" There was no answer, and the queer noise

stopped. "Anybody there !"

No answer. "It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. "I must be a medium. I'll try. (Aloud.) If there is a spirit in the room, it will signify by saying 'aye'-10, that's not what I mean .-If there's a spirit in the room, will it please to

rap three times !" Three different raps were given in the direction of the buresu.

"Is it the spirit of my sister ?"

No answer. "Is it the spirit of my mother?"

Three raps. "Are you happy !"

Nine raps.

"De gou want for anything ?" A succession of very loud raps. "Will you give me a communication if I get

No answer. "Shall I hear from you to-morrow?"

Rape very loud again, this time in the direction of the door. "Shall I ever see you!"

The raps then came from the outside of the

He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone, and after thinking on the extraordinary visit, he turned over and fell asleep.

On gett'ng up in the morning, he found that

AN ALTERNATIVE.

An old Scotch tailor happened to have a helpmate of a very prevish and querulous turn in her temper.

"I'm gaun to dee, Andrew," said the wife. "Are ye?" replied the tailor, as coolly as if he had been trying the temper of his goose.

"Are ye?—is that the way you speak, when I'm telling you that I'm gaun to leave you forever? Ye're no to lay my banes here amang the riffraff o' Linithgow, but tak them to Whitburn, and lay them beside my father and mother '

Andrew, esteeming a promise made to a per son on the verge of time as sacred, and not wishing to put himself to the expense (which, indeed, he could ill afford.) waived giving any answer, but led on a different conversation. "Do you hear, Andrew !"

"Oh, yes, I hear."

"Weel, mind what I'm saying: tak me to Whitburn, or I'll rise and trouble ye night and day; do you hear?" Yes, yes, I hear perfectly. Is that pain in

your side troubling ye yet ?' 'Ou, aye! Im a' pain thegither; but the

maist pain to me is, that you'll lay my dust "Oh, woman, dinna distress yoursel' about

that simple circumstance." "Mind. I'll no lie here ; ye maun tak me to

Whitburn; I'll trouble ye if ye dinna, and ye may depend on't." Weel, weel, then, if ye maun be buried at

Whitburn, I canna help it; but we'll try ye at Linlithgow first."

DISTINCTION .- A Roman ecclesisatio, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A Cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest, saving to him that he had an important quee tion to propose; he saked, "Is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptise in soup !" "I make a distinction," said the pricet. "If you ask, is it lawful to baptize in soup in general, I say no! if you ask, is it lawful to bap ties in your excellency's soup, I say yes! for there is really no difference between it and WESAR, PT

WERY TIGHT.-We read in the American Broad Grins of a certain Hiram Potts, o Charleston, who possesses a dog with a tail which curls so tarnation tight, that it was never able to put its hind legs to the ground. We have, however, some doubt of the story: and believe it is taken from George Cruikshank's marine, who stands before his captain making a complaint with his eyes staring out of his head. It was in the olden time, when c'ub tails were worn; and the complaint is, "Please your honor, private Bucce has tied two or three hours, then apply soft soap, and my hair so tight behind, that I can't shut my wash in warm water. This can be depended

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

If General Barnes was not possessed of very superior legal attainments, yet as a lawyer, he had the happy faculty of impressing his clients that justice and law were with them in all cases. A rough countryman walked into his

office one day and began his application : "General Barnes, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me some

"What is the matter ?"

"Suppose now," said the client, "that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbor fiving below him was to build a dam aeroes a creek running through both their farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring, what ought to be

"Sae him, sir, sue him by all means," said the General, who always became excited in proportion to the aggravation of his clients.
"You our recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and Pil bring the money from him; and if he hasn't a great deal of property it will break him up, sir."

"But s'op, General!" eried the terrified applicant for legal advice, "it's me that built the dam, and it's neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and he has threstened to sue me." The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before

he tacked his ship, and kept on. "Ah! Well, sir, you say you built a dam across the creek, what sort of a dam was that,

"It was a mill-dam."

"A mill-dam for grinding grain, was it ?" asked the General. " Yes, it was just that,"

"And it's a good neighborhood mill, is not-a public convenience ? ' "So it is, sir, and you may well say so."

44 And all your neighbors bring their grain there to be ground, do they ?"

"Yes, sir, all but Jones." "Then it is a great public convenience—is it

not, sir ?" "To be sure it is. I would not have had it built but for that. It's so far to any other mill, sir."

"And now," said the old lawyer, "you tell me that that man Jones is complaining just because the water from your dam happens to put back into his little spring, and he is threatening to sue you. Well, all I have to say is, let him sue, and he'll rue the day be ever thought of it, as sure as my name is Barnes."

MIRTH A MEDICINE.-I know of nothing equal to a cheerful and even mirthful conversation, for restoring the tone of mind and body, when both have been overdone. Some great and good men, on whom very heavy cares and toils have been laid, manifest a constitutional tendency to relax into mirth when their work is over. Narrow minds denounce the incongruity; large hearts own God's goodness in the fact, and rejoice in the wise provision made for prolonging useful lives. Mirth after exhaustive toil, is one of nature's instinctive efforts to heal the part which has been racked or bruised. You cannot too sternly reprobate a frivolous the spirit of his mother had carried off his life; but if the life be earnest for God or man, watch and purse, his pants down stairs into with here and there a layer of mirthfulness the hall, and his great coat altogether .- New protruding, a soft bedding to receive heavy to snarl against the sports of mirth, may be the easy and useless occupation of a small man, who cannot take in at one view the whole cir-Proverbs.

Aseful Receipts.

HARMLESS AND SURE CURE FOR WARTS .-Take two or three cents worth of sal ammo niac, dissolve it in a gill of soft water, and wet the warts frequently with this solution, when they will disappear in the course of a week or two. I have frequently tried this cure for warts, and it has never failed.

[We are inclined to believe in the efficacy of our correspondent's cure for common warts, because we know that alkaline solutions softens them, and gradually eats them away, as it were. We have removed some of these unpleasant skin excrescences with a weak solution of potash applied in the same manner as the sal ammonise -Eds. Scientific American.] THE BEST WAY TO COOK EGGS .- Break them into hot-not boiling-water, and let them

remain till the yolk is sufficiently cooked-then put on butter, pepper and salt, and you have done your utmost with eggs .- Exchange Paper. ANTIDOTE TO MOSQUITOES.—A certain prerentive to attacks of mosquitoes, black flies, &c., is said to be glycerine 4 ounces, oil of peppermint 24 drachms, oil of turpentine 4 drachms The face, neck, hands, in fact all parts exposed to be rubbed with the mixture. This was given me by an eminent physician previous to going into the State of Maine on a hunting expedition. I never knew it used without perfect

QUICK-LIME A TEST FOR GUANO.-A tes poonful of a sample of good guano, mixed with an equal quantity of cream of lime, will develope a powerful ammoniacal oder, similar to that of Bengal or smelling salts. The pungency of the odor will be proportionate to the amount of ammonia in the sample. The sucquick-lime employed. It ought to be of recent burning, or to have been preserved in a close vessel, as on exposure to the air it absorbs carbonic acid, and passes into the state of carbo nate, in which condition it is no test for ammonia - Cameron's Chemistry of Agriculture.

To COLOR COTTON LEMON COLOR.-To 18 ounds of cloth, 6 ounces sugar of lead, dissolved in a pailful of hot water; 4 cunces o bichromate of potash, dissolved in a pailful of warm water. Dip your cloth first in the lead water, then in the potash, several times back and forth, then ringe out in clear water and hang out in the sun to dry .- Rural New Yorker.

LAMP OIL .- To remove lamp oil from cotton and woollen goods, rub in theroughly with the hand some clean tresh lard; let it remain for



AN UNREASONABLE HUSBAND.

SWEET YOUNG WIFE (who has just returned from a horseback ride.) And so, Charles, you still persist in your cruel refusal to impart Mr. Rarey's horse-taming secret to the wife of

CHARLES -My dearest Angela, how can I? You know I promised not to reveal it to

ANGELA .- How could you make such a dreadful promise, Charles? I am sure that if my cony, who I declare grows more and more unmanageable every day, were to throw me off, and to kill me, some morning, you would regret your obduracy and obstinacy, Charles.

CHARLES.—How can you be so cruel as to talk thus, Angela! [The scene here assumes the very dramatic tableau given above.]

Agricultural.

PESTS OF THE GARDEN.

We make the following seasonable extract rom that new and universally popular handbook of horticulture, "The Garden." These hints and directions are worth the price of the book, which is one of the best and cheapest ever published:

"The fees against which the gardener is forced to wage a perpetual war of extermination, though individually insignificant, are in the aggregate most formidable. We will try to give a few useful hints of a general character to aid the reader in this warfare.

"Wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with molasses and water, and hurg up in a garden, make excellent traps for the moths, which are the parents of many destructive vermin. Mr. ous pine, tar, shavings, or any other combustible, kindled in the garden at night, on a platform erected for the purpose, will attract and cumference of a large one. - Arnat's Rus of destroy millions. Birds are among the best friends of the gardener, and should by no means be destroyed, although some of them may eat a few raspberries or oberries. Toads live almost entirely upon insects, and do no harm in a garden. Induce as many of them as possible to make it their home. Hens and chickens should have access whenever it can be safely permitted."

To drive insects away from plants, various preparations are useful. A writer in the Southern Cultivator recommends the following:

"Put into a barrel of water a quarter of a pound of camphor, in pieces of the size of a hickory nut, and let it stand a day before using. Water your plants with this. The barrel may be refilled many times before the camphor will have all been dissolved. A cupful of strong lye put into the water, will add to the strength of the mixture by causing the water to take up more camphor. Tobaccowater is another efficient remedy. Lime. charcoal-dust, ashes, soot, snuff, and sulphur sprinkled upon plants prove a defence against most destroyers. To expel the striped bug from cucumbers, squashes, etc., water the plants daily with a strong decoction of quassia, made by pouring four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of quessia in a barrel, and, after twelve hours, filling the barrel with water. The intolerable equash or pumpkin bug may be thoroughly driven off by a decoction of double strength, containing a pound of glue to ten gallons, to make it adhere.

"The most effectual and the cheapest reme dy for the striped bug, however, consists in defending each hill of melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc., by a box about fifteen inches square, the sides being eight to ten inches high, covered with millinet or some similar thin

The following recipe for making a barrier to insects, is given in the Gardener's Chronicle. It may be easily tried :

"Take of common resin one and a half pounds : sweet oil, one pound ; place them in a pipkin over the fire until the resin is melted : stir the material together, that they may be well blended; when cold, the substance formed. which the discoverer calls "rezoil," will be of the consistency of molasses. To use the rezoil it should be spread with a brush upon shreds or any fitting material, and wrapped round the stem of the plant; if any support is used, that should be brushed over also. No insect can possibly, or will attempt to cross this barrier: the rezoil never dries, but always remains sticky and clammy-its action as a trap is therefore obvious."

But, however numerous and effective the

TOBACCO AND THE PLUM CURCULIO.-Be ing at the house of a friend, in June last, I was surprised at seeing his plum trees nearly breaking down with fruit. He informed me that his remedy was, to take an old tin basin, make a few holes around the sides, near the bottom. and have the basin secured to the end of a pole, long enough to pass the dish through all parts of the tree. He then takes some fire and a small quantity of any old refuse tobacco, and puts in the dish; this smoking, he takes the ime early in the morning, while the dew is on and passes the smoking dish through all parts of the trees. It should be commenced on the first formation of the fruit, and continued six or eight weeks-the oftener it is done, the more sure you will be of saving all your plums : he only smoked his trees twice a week. He says the first few times he could see the insects leaving in a swarm, and soon there were but few to be seen. He says that by smoking while the dew is on, the smell of tobacco will Downing mentions an acquaintance who thus be longer retained in the trees, and that for his caught and destroyed in a single season three eight or ten large trees it would take about which he divided into four equal parts. To No. bushels of insects, and preserved his garden an hour each time, and his expense for tobacco I no manure was given. No. 2 received about was about three York shillings. To prove that two tons of farm-yard dung, which was spread the insects did not like the fumes of tobacco, his neighbors, only a few rods distant, and who would not take so much trouble, were rewarded by not saving a plum. It would have done you and your many thousands of subscribers good, to have seen these trees, loaded with the delicious fruit, and to know that with a very little trouble and a very little expense, this excellent fruit may be preserved .- Genesee Far-

> GREEN CORN FOR SUMMER FODDER .-- As every farmer knows, there is a season in midsummer when pastures become parched and brown, and cows fail both in flesh and milk .-Some consider this a necessary evil, against which no provision can be made, but all do not so consider it. Some farmers, as we happen to know, provide against this time of scarcity by planting corn for summer feed. They often use the Southern yellow flat corn, manure the ground well, sow in drills three feet apart, leaving it so thick in the drill that no stalk will grow more than an inch in diameter. In this way, they secure fine, succulent feed for their stock, from the last of July to the middle of September. The cows keep in good flesh, and the butter and cheese show no abatement. This corn answers well also for dry fodder, though the difficulty in curing will prevent its general use on a large scale. The dvantage of this corn over the common Northern varieties, is that more of it can be raised on the same ground, and that it grows faster. Plant about the middle of May, June 5th, and June 20th, for a succession of tender feed through the summer .- American Agriculturist.

> BIRDS-PREPARATION OF SEED CORN. A Plea for the Birds" in your paper causes me to come forward with my plan, which is a plan to receive the benefit of the invect-catching propensity of the birds, and a medy against their corn-puling operations. It is this: as soon as your corn comes up feed the birds. Crows will not (as far as my experience goes,) pull corn if they are properly fed, and they want feeding but a short time. Two quarts sowed ever a field of ten scres, about twice, while the corn is in danger, will supply all that take the privilege of boarding on me but even if it took a half bushel or a bushel it would be cheaper by far than exterminating the birds. I tar and plaster my seed at planting (not gas tar). I never had any difficulty about my coed coming up .- Country Gentle

CRANBERRIES -If you can keep them flood ed, better not draw off the water yet. Let it remain until there is no possibiuty the blossoms will be injured by the frost; they are easily injured, and the crop largely diminished if not altogether killed. Some cultivators keep their beds flooded until June, sometimes until the 10th or 15th of June. If this can be done, it other remedies, 'eternal vigilance' caunot be is all the precaution necessary against frost, being also a better conductor of sound than dry. dispensed with in dealing with the peats of the for the vines will not blessom covered with bells, the sound of mills, and railways are bet.

TO REPEL BUGS FROM VINES.

Gardeners will find this "leafy June." this month of roses," a busy season, and not an unimportant part of their work will be keeping bugs off from the cucumber, melon, squash and similar plants. We therefore detail several modes of fighting this enemy.

A decoction of tobseco and red pepper, sprinkled on the leaves of the young plants, will repel the bugs. Even the pepper-tea alone will be too strong for all that have weak stomachs. A mixture of two parts flour and one of black pepper, dusted on the vices while

My 8, 11, 12, 5, 14, is a man's name.

Wet with the dew, answers as a partial protection

My 9, 13, 6, 7, is a country of Asia. tion at least.

a-half square, set over the young plants, will My 12, 5, 11, 2, is a preposition. answer a good purpose; or a cheap and convenient protector may be made of birch bark, pasteboard, or what is still better, old floor oil cloth, pegged down. They may be six or eight inches high, and of any desired size. Where the two ends meet, it is well to tack them to one of the pegs. Place them around the hills as soon as the plants begin to break ground, breaking up so that no bugs will work under them. Very few of the insect tribe will go over them. Bugs do not appear to be skilled in ferce climbing. Simply standing bricks on edge around the plants usually keeps them out.

Liquid manure, made from ben-dung, and left to ferment, wid drive off bugs by its offensive smell. Two shovelfulls of hen droppings to four gallens of water will make it of the desired strength. A half-pint of this liquid scattered over each hill, on every alternate day, will repel the bugs, and give the plants a vigorous growth.

A neighbor of ours says he has treated his bug-visitors, for twenty years past, to a pinch or two of good Scotch snuff; they think this is omething to be sneezed at, and therefore leave in disgust.

We once knew a man who planted his seeds by the hundred, all over his melon patch, and gave the bugs the largest liberty of his garden. He declared that he delighted to witness the enjoyments of animal life, and therefore would not kill bugs, but would rather feed them. He said that more than enough plants were left, after the bugs had taken their share, and be thought they were stronger and healthier vines than if they were boxed up and duated over with such sorid substances as enuff, pepper ashes, guano, &c. And besides, did not this method save him a great deal of trouble !-American Agriculturist.

SPREADING MANURE ON THE SURFACE .- A writer in the Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture commenting on the views of Professor Voeleker as to the exposure of fresh manure to the sur face of the ground, relates the following striking experiment, made by a scientific man, for the purpose of testing expressly the several methods of using manure:

There being a difference of opinion among scientific men regarding the advantage of spreading dung upon the surface and leaving it exposed for some time before covering it in, Prof. Legnitz, of Eldena, had recourse to experiment for the solving of the question. For this purpose he selected two and one-half roods. immediately and covered in by means of the plough. No. 3 was treated in the same manner, with this difference, that the hoe was used instead of the plough. The same quantity of dung was carried to No. 4, and allowed to remain spread three weeks on the soil before being covered in by the hoe. On the 10th of October, the four lots, subjected to experiment, were sown with about ninety-five pints of rye seed each. The following are the total results of the crop of each lot, grain and straw

No. 1 produced 583 pounds. No. 2 770 818 " No. 3 930 The writer justly remarks that a single experiment should not be considered conclusive. but that is sufficiently striking to warrant a re-

petition of it on a larger scale.

AN EXPEDIENT.-One day, smiling, Made moiselle de Hautefort showed a little letter in her hand. Behold, the king arrives! He wisted to know what it contained. Still, in jest, she retreated, the king following her, still more piqued. He begged her to allow him to read the letter, stretching out his hand to take it. She thrusts it into the bosom of her dress .-Louis stopped short suddenly, and knew not what to do; but the queen was present and saw all the little charade. She did a daring thing, which might have resulted in the most important consequences. She seized the young girl's bands, and held them so that the king might take the letter. But Louis the Thirteenth was now in a still worse perplexity. He had recourse to an expedient, ridiculous but admirable, and taking up a little pair of silver pincers which were at hand, removed the letter chastely, and without the "entest rudeness. from its delicate hiding co. - Michelet's

ORIGIN OF BULL FIGHTING .- Large estates full of wild cattle, were originally, in Spain, the primary cause of the custom of bull-fighting This cause, in tenfold magnitude, is still in active operation in Mexico. There men have to learn, from their earliest years, how to manage wild cattle, and to avoid their dangerous at tacks, during the process of catching and killing them. It is natural that the bolder men should, by constant practice and trials of all kinds, raise their daily occupation to a kind of art. Their companions will flock to witness their feats, and the castle-driver becomes a torrero. How astural it is in a people to be fond of witnessing feats of skill and boldness in an art so perfectly akin to their daily occupation! -Travels in Mexico and Guatemala

A Sign of RAIN .- When the odor of flowers is unusually perceptible, rain may be anticinated, as the air, when damp, conveys the odor more effectively than when dry. Damp air ter heard before rain

The Riddler.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 15 letters. My 1, 6, 14, is used by tanners.

My 2, 13, 9, is a personal pronoun. My 3, 6, 15, 1, is one of the points of the compens. My 4, 10, 13, 14, 8, is a river in Europe. My 5, 4, is a verb.

My 6, 14, 6, 7, is a country of Asis. My 7, 6, 5, 14, 8, is one of the United States My 10, 6, 15, 8, signifies to rest, Ocen boxes, six inches high and a foot and My 11, 3, 6, 4, 10, signifies to worry.

> My 13, 1, is a personal pronoun. My 14, 10, 4, 11, is a place where birds rear their young.

My 15, 6, 7, is a boy's nickname My whole is a natural curiosity.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

ZERBUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 19 letters. My 1, 10, 17, 4, 15, is a city in Egypt.

My 1, 9, 3, 1, 15, 16, is a city in Poland.

My 5, 15, 9, 18, 15, 4, 14, 1, 15, is one of the West My 7, 9 14, 5, 15, 11, 14, 2, 19, 14, is a town is

Greece. My 6, 13 8, 7, 12, 4, is a town in England. My whole is an extraordinary character in the istory of Russia. H F O'NEALL Linden Cottage, Daviess Co., Mo.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. 'Twas in the merry month of June, When the notes of warblers were in tune And nature in garb of green; Before a charming country seat, Stood (my whole,) a maiden neat, As fair as e'er was sper-

Mending my third before the took A pleasant walk unto the brook A useful thing my second is-An exclamation, no doubt 'tis, Of pleasure, or of pain: For should you, as I have defined,

Inside my first be close confined, I think you would exclaim ! And might give utterance to my second, As you have already reckoned. CINROS. CHARADE.

WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. In the native forest green There my first is often seen-'Tis an animal I mean.

> My second you well know, I ween Because it often crossed has been In every shallow river stream.

My whole you cortainly will guess. When to you I do now confess That 'tis a town in the U. S. Pottstown, Pa.

RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY GEORGE W. DUFFIELD.

I am composed of 6 letters. Omit my 1, 4, 5, and transpose, and I am a

Omit my 1, 2, 5, and I am used by fishermen. Omit my 1, 4, 6, and transpose, and I am a title

Omit my 2, 3, 6, and transpose, and I am a pre-Omit my 1, 4, 5, and transpose, and I am an ad-

Omit my 1, 5, 6, and I am a numeral My whole we all should be.

> ANAGRAMS On Well-Known Towns in Illinois.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Gone Twin. Nane Lad. M. Bird Cage En Town. W. Goose. No Lime. If Air Fled. Is Cork Land. We New Ashton O. Rob Jones

Waukegan, Ills. PROBLEM.

Ma at Rome.

N. Bore Hill.

D. F. HAWKS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY BYRNING POST. A gentleman bought a square township of land, bearing the following data: He first inscribed a circle, he then inscribed an equilateral triangle within the circle, the length of one side being equal to 3.66025 miles. What is the area of the said township? St. Lawrence Co.

CONUNDRUMS. Did you ever see anything walk without egs? Ans.—Yes, I saw a rope-walk If a small boy is called a lad, what is it proper to call a big boy? Ans.—A ladder.

Why is a fly one of the tallest of insects? Ans.-Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings. Who was the greatest chicken-butcher, acording to Shakspeare? King Claudius in Hamlet.

who did "murder most foul." What led Macbeth to ray that he would die with harness on his back? Ans.—Because he knew very well that Macduff was about to tackle him.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA-The Battle of aterioe and defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, CHARADE-Newspaper. (News-pay-per) CHA-RADE-Hornbook. RIDDLE-Wheat. (Hat, We, He, Est, What, Tea.) ANAGRAMS-Bereficial, Operation, Potentates, Application, Pension, Repecially, Personage, Interstice, Maintain, Threaten, Moisture, Internal. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM

-In 3} days, A in 6, B in 12, and C in 2 days.

CONNUBIAL BLISS .- I once met a free and easy actor, who told me he had passed three feetive days at the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of -, without any invitation, convinced (as proved to be the case) that my lord and my lady, not being on speaking terms, each would suppose the other had asked him .-Reynolds' Life and Times.

HOW TO TELL A WOMAN'S AGE .- Bu one of them. - In telling the age of another, you multiply by 2; but if you are telling your own age, then you divide by 2 .- Punch.